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Report

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE MARWAR STATE,
FOR THE YEAR
1897-98.



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REVIEW
OF THE
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The agricultural year may be said to be a good one all round. The seasonable fall of the monsoon produced a fair harvest of both fodder and crop; and completely effaced the scare of the scarcity before the close of the year when the prices of the edible grains took a favorable turn. Its indirect results may be traced in the marked diminution of heinous offences. The health generally speaking was good and the financial condition satisfactory. The other branches of Administration exhibited a fair progress.

The year was an important one from an administrative point of view. His Highness the Maharajah was invested with full ruling powers on the 18th February. An heir apparent was born on the 14th January. The complete jurisdiction of Mallani was restored to the Darbar. Maharaj Colonel Sir Pratap Singh was invested with the insignia of G. C. S. I. and the degree of L. L. D. during his visit to England on the auspicious occasion of the Diamond Jubilee.

The mutual relations of the Marwar Darbar with the Paramount Power were characterised as usual with reciprocity, and cordiality. The event of considerable importance was the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee festivities in commemoration of the august occasion of the sexagesimal year of Her Most Gracious Majesty's peaceful and benign reign.

The total number of villages exclusive of Mallani and Sambhar, is 3,712 of which the Khalsa villages number 649. The Boundary Settlement work was virtually completed, and all the boundary disputes disposed of. The field survey of 11 villages yet remains to be done, as most of them have recently reverted to Khalsa.

The Revenue work was almost completed during the last year and what little remained was taken up during the year. The rise in the Land Revenue appro-

estimating to about 25 per cent. may safely be attributed to the Bigori system, which has not only been done with economy but is fully acceptable to the ryot.

The revenue exhibits a marked and satisfactory improvement having gone up to Rs. 11,71,903. The Bapi of 41,195 *bighas* was applied for and granted. The Bilara Land Revenue and Jaswant Samand irrigation income rose to about 2 lacs.

With the exception of the comparatively few villages distributed in the sandy Pargnahs, the outturn generally speaking was good and the fact of the prices having risen on account of abnormal export caused some distress which necessitated the opening of relief works in Nagore, Merta, Jodhpur, Phalodi and Shéo, whereas gratuitous Relief was doled out to the physically unfit.

The realizations of the Department rose to Rs. 11,29,500—the increase being chiefly attributable to the celebration of marriages. Some changes were introduced in the tariff.

The formation of village fuel and fodder reserve was extended but the lac experiment failed. 30,113 square miles of land are under Forest Conservancy. The artificial and natural reproductions thrive well.

It is the principle source of revenue. 2,41,919 maunds of edible salt were taken delivery of. The sale proceeds aggregated to Rs. 5,92,058. The Government salt work at Phalodi was closed and made over to the Darbar.

The number of stills and licensed shops was 121 and 154 respectively. The excise revenue aggregated to Rs. 1,13,675.

The coinage of silver has considerably fallen. 5,761 gold mohurs and 1,517 Bijey Shahi rupees were only struck. The mint revenue amounted to Rs. 21,778.

The length of the Jodhpore portion is 320½ miles and the extension to Shadipali is under construction. The total expenditure till the close of the year on Balotra Shadipali section was Rs. 11,20,500. The earth work was nearly completed and most of the heavy cuttings were more than half done. One train was fitted with electric lighting.

The gross revenue aggregated to Rs. 10,56,000 and the working expenses to Rs. 3,76,850 giving a net yield of Rs. 6,79,150 i. e. 10.50 per cent on the capital cost against 11.07 of the last year.

The total cost of works executed during the year was Rs. 7,62,768, which includes public works carried by the Raj agency as well. The principal of them being the Conservancy Tramway, steam flour and corn crushing mills, and additions and

alterations to His Highness' Bungalow. The projects for Doolera and Kairla tanks and for Jodhpur waterworks are under the consideration of the Darbar.

There are 21 Dispensaries maintained by the Darbar, in which 1,02,691 patients were treated. The birth and death rates were 15.97 and 15.05 per mille of population respectively. The sanitary Tramway greatly improved the sanitation of the capital. Cholera broke out in 2 Pargnahs during four months of the year. The precautionary measures saved Marwar against plague. Malarial fevers were the most prevalent and skin affections came second in point of prevalence. The vaccination is making satisfactory progress. The number of vaccinations performed was 88,688 most of whom were successful.

There was a marked decrease in heinous offences. The Highway robberies and Dacoities fell from 117 and 15 to 51 and 12 respectively. 7 cases of Highway robberies were elucidated and 15 robbers arrested and property worth Rs. 5010/ elucidated. The Bhomias of Bhinmal went out into outlawry for certain alleged grievances.

The male adult population rose to 6,360 who held 1,54,319 bighas of land, giving an average of $25\frac{1}{4}$ bighas per head. The scheme for branding the cattle was set a working. The work of the Amins is still unsatisfactory. There was a slight increase in the number of thefts, while the number of cases proved against the Criminal Tribes fell. There were 3,913 members of class A under debt to the extent of Rs 1,17,803. The number of Lumbardars and Jamadars has been so fixed as to be in direct proportion to the strength of the A class members.

A general kitchen for the whole Jail and bathing platforms were constructed and the system of parading the prisoners was introduced. The death rate fell. The daily average strength was 852. The average number of convicts sentenced to labour on working days was 7421 of whom 14 were sick and 52 in convalescent gang.

The Judicial machinery was as usual carried on regularly and satisfactorily.

The proceeds from the sale of 3,11,535 stamps were Rs. 1,20,627.
 There were 29 License holders of whom 13 were
 at Jodhpur.

The revenue shows a steady and satisfactory developement. The es-
 timated income from ordinary sources amounted
 to Rs. 50,35,600. The actual ordinary realiza-
 tions rose by more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ lacs. Of the extraordinary items, the actual
 receipts are greater by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lacs than the budget estimate, so that the total
 actual receipts were Rs. 52,95,733 showing an increase of Rs. 8,21,133.

The actual ordinary disbursements fell from Rs. 45,14,978 to
 Rs. 43,69,530 against the budget estimate of Rs. 35,89,000. The sanctioned
 expenditure from extraordinary channels was Rs. 11,82,000 and actual
 disbursements including Railway extension rose to Rs. 17,09,000.

The total strength of the Regular Darbar forces on the 31st of De-
 cember 1897 was 4,950. The Jagir contingent
 present was 1,554.

The smart body of Imperial Service troops have fully maintained its
 high efficiency; one Regiment of which fully equipped was placed at the
 disposal of the Imperial Government for the Frontier expedition. The illust-
 rious Commandant served on the staffs of Generals Ellis and Lockhart and
 earned the due mead of praise and an honorary military degree of C. B.

The Jaswant College was affiliated to the Allahabad university up to
 the standard of B. A. degree and an Anglo
 vernacular school was opened at Nawa. The
 total number of scholars was 1584. Two out of six sent up for Intermedi-
 ate examination passed, 4 out of 6 candidates for Entrance came out successful,
 and as many out of the 8 students who appeared Middle School examination.

4 new post offices were opened and letter
 boxes were placed at 8 places.

The various offices continued to work satis-
 factorily and regularly as usual.

CHAPTER I.

Brief Description of the Country.

Marwar, the most extensive State in Rajputana territory, is bounded on the north by Bikaner; on the north-east by the Shaikhawati District of Jaipur; on the east by Jaipur and Kishengarh; on the south-east by Meywar and Ajmere-Merwara; on the south by Serohi and Palanpur; on the west by the Runn of Cutch and the Thar and Parkar Districts of Sindh; and on the north-west by the State of Jaisalmer. It lies between lat. $24^{\circ} 36'$ and $27^{\circ} 42'$ N., and between long. $70^{\circ} 6'$ and $75^{\circ} 34'$ E. Its greatest length north-east and south-west is about 290 miles, and its maximum breadth is 130 miles. The extent of its area is 35,016 square miles.

The river Luni is the most marked feature in the physical aspects of Marwar. It rises in the hills near Ajmere and is first known as the Sagar Mati, taking the name of Luni after its junction at Govindgarh with the Sarsuti (Saraswati), which has its source in the Pushkar Lake. From Govindgarh the river flows in a south-westerly direction through the State, and is finally lost in the marshy ground at the head of the Runn of Cutch. It is fed by numerous tributaries, chiefly from the Aravalli Hills. In heavy floods, which occur very rarely, it overflows its banks in the sandy District of Mallani. The local name of this overflow is *rel*, and fine crops of wheat and barley are grown on the saturated soil. Wells are dug in the bed of the river in all the Districts of the State through which it flows, and in this way, large tracts producing wheat and barley are irrigated. There is a saying in Marwar, that half the produce of the country, so far as cereals are concerned, is dependent on the Luni. The river is, however, capricious and erratic. On one bank it may be a blessing, on the other a curse. This is seen in two villages in the Gudha estate in the Mallani District. One is rich with crops, the other arid and bare; on one side the stream flows over sand, and its water is sweet,—on the other, over a hard bed and its water is briny. The Luni attains its greatest breadth in the Sanchore and Mallani Districts. Its water is, as a rule, saline or brackish, but that of wells sunk at a distance of 20 or 30 yards from the banks of the river is comparatively sweet and the inhabitants of all the villages situated in its neighbourhood depend for their drinking supply on these wells. Melon and *singhara* nut (*Trapa bispinosa*) are grown in great quantities in the bed of the river during the dry season. The chief tributaries of the Luni are the Jowri, the Sukri, the Guyabala, the Reria or Pali, the Bandi, and the Jowai. The only important lake is the famous salt lake of Sambhar, on the borders of Jodhpur and Jaipur. Two other depressions of the same kind exist, one in the north of Jodhpur at Didwana, and the other in the south at Pachbhadra. There are a few *Jhils* or marshes in Jodhpur notably one in the Sanchore District, which covers an area of 40 or 50 miles in the rainy season, and the bed of which, when dry, yields good crops of wheat and gram.

' *The geological characteristics of the country are somewhat complex.*

Geology.

The south-eastern boundary *viz.*, that portion of Merwara and the Aravalli range within the frontier of the State, consists principally of metamorphic or transition rocks, rising precipitously from the plains of Jodhpur, and in some localities attaining an elevation of 3,000 feet. These rocks are chiefly gneiss, hornblende, quartz, and mica-slate; but in the higher hills bands of basalt and porphyry are found, and occasionally granite, which, more towards the south, becomes the principal feature of the range, as at Abu. Passing from the Aravallis towards the west, the surface, even at the base of the mountain range, is found to be sandy; but the substratum appears to be chiefly rocks of the kind described above which may be seen cropping up through the sand, and in some places are from 800 to 1,000 feet in height. The aspect of the country, therefore, as far as the Luni river, which divides Marwar into two unequal parts, is that of a sandy plain, dotted with bold and picturesque conical hills or *mers*, rising to the elevation above mentioned. The most prominent of these formations are—the Nadolai Hill, on which a colossal stone elephant has been placed; the Punagir Hill, near Jodhan; the Sojat Hill; the Hill near Pali, the Hill near Gundoj; the Sanderao Hill; and the Jalore Hill. Immediately around these hills the ground is hard and stony, but gradually passes into sand which becomes more heavy as the eastern and northern districts are approached. After crossing the Luni, or at about one-third of the breadth of the State, these conical hills are less numerous, and sandstone appears, but the metamorphic rocks are not lost sight of, until the range is passed, on which the capital, JODHPUR, is situated.

Minerals.

The country to the north of Jodhpur city is one vast sandy plain called the *thal*, only broken by sandhills or *tebas* which, commencing in the State of Marwar, stretch into Bikaner in the north, and into Jaisalmer and Sindh in the west and south. In the Mallani District these sandhills rise in places to a height of 300 or 400 feet, and this part of the country resembles an undulating sea of sand. Throughout the *thal*, an occasional oasis is met with; but water is exceedingly scarce, and often from 200 to 300 feet below the surface. It is conjectured that the substratum of this part of the country is sandstone, as that is passed through in sinking the deep wells, but no special investigations have been made. Gold was formerly obtained in Jalore. The copper ores were, in days gone by, found in Jodhpur and Sojat; and traces of copper sulphate are still found in Punagarki Bhakri at Pali; and at Sojat, Zinc also used to be obtained. Near Erinpura Road there is schistose which had lead in it. It is also suspected that traces of silver to workable extent may be found therein. Mica is found to a certain extent in granite rocks in Godwar but is not brought to any use. The country is however rich in salt, which is obtained in large quantities, chiefly from the natural salt lake of SAMBHAR. At Pachbhadra, 35 miles south-west of Jodhpur, at Didwana, and at Phalodi, salt is crystallized from the water of wells. The method of obtaining the salt is extremely simple. At Pachbhadra, for instance, the process is as follows:—Oblong pits of various sizes are dug: a supply of brine percolates through the pit bed, and when that has become sufficiently concentrated so as to show signs of

crystallization around the pit edge, branches of a thorny shrub called *morali* are sunk in it. On these branches salt crystals form and continue to grow for two or sometimes three years. At the end of that period the salt crop is extracted, usually in this way; men enter the pit, and with an iron chisel, wedge-shaped, and having a handle five feet long, they cut through the thorny branches, and break up the salt which is caked on the bottom. The branches, with the crystals attached are carried to the edge of the pit, and the crystals are shaken or broken off. The salt thus broken up is drawn to the sides by a broad iron hoe, and is removed in baskets to the top of the pit. There are big quarries of the stone locally known as the Makrana marble about 12 miles from Sambhar Lake. It is a fine grained marble and has been in much demand. The Makrana quarries vary in depth from 30 to 75 feet and follow the lead of the vein. The marble is excavated by blasting and is then cut into the required sizes by means of steel saws. It is hauled to the surface on wooden rollers by manual labour, the chips and dust are burnt into chunam and used for finer kinds of plastering. The quality of the stone is generally better according to the depth it is worked out. The production in 1897 was 330 tons and the value it fetched amounted to Rs. 11,500. The sandstone is abundantly found in Jodhpur, Sojat, Didwana and Marote parganas. The production in 1897 was 20,810 tons which fetched Rs. 2,140. *Multani matti* or fuller's earth is found in considerable quantities at Kapuri; it is used by natives of all castes for washing the hair. This earth is taken for sale to Umarkote in Sind, to Jodhpur, and Bikaner. It sells on the spot at about 2 annas bullock-load. Large deposits of Gypsum (Khadi) occur at Khiral, Manglode, Bhadama and Chutisar which are 14 miles N. E., 20 miles E., 4 miles N. E. and 3 miles north of Nagore respectively; also at Chadi 40 miles west of Nagore and at Khutani 22 miles N. W. of Jodhpur. The production in 1897 was 8,035 tons of the value of Rs. 4,300.

There are said to be some mines of lead ores at Mataji ki Chakri (Sojat) and at Punagarh Hill (Pali) as well as in the parganas of Jodhpur, Nawa, Nagore, Jalore, and Siwana.

The population of Marwar comprises the usual elements of the general Hindu community—the military (mainly represented by the Rajputs who are the lords of the soil) the industrial, mercantile, sacerdotal, and servile classes. The Marwaris are naturally enterprising and industrious and are well-known all over India, as a singularly business-like set of men. The Rajput section of the population (of which the ruling family is the head and representative) are specially manly, chivalrous class of people, who retain in not inconsiderable degree the noble instincts and high ambitions of India's ancient aristocracy. The Charans, a sacred race, hold large religious grants of land. The Bhats are by profession genealogists, but are also engaged in trade. The Minas, Baories, and Bhils are predatory classes, but are now being settled down to agriculture.

'In the sandy portion of Jodhpore, and throughout Mallani, the houses are mostly beehive-shaped huts; with the exception of the Thakur's residence which in small villages is generally of mud, with a thatch roof.

The village huts are generally enclosed with a strong fence. In advanced parganas middle classes dwell in houses constructed of mud, with thatch roofs; while those of the *Mahajans* (traders) are frequently built of stone and mortar; in some villages, however, the Thakur's house is a handsome well-constructed residence. The lower classes are generally temperate, laborious, and economical; their dress is of the most simple kind; as a rule, they partake of two meals a day, consisting of bread, vegetables, curds and milk. Their houses usually contain nothing but a few cooking utensils and sleeping cots; carpets and rugs are rarely used, the people sitting on the bare ground. The majority of the cultivators are Jats, Sirwis, Bishnois, Patels, Rajputs, and Mohomedans of the country, such as Kaim Khanis, who enjoy grants of land'.

The total population of Marwar, as enumerated in the Census held in 1891 amounted to 25,26,293. The agricultural class is the predominating element, being nearly 60 percent of the entire population. The area being 35,016 square miles, the relative density of population per square mile comes up to 72·1. Excluding Sambhar, the details of which are not known, the number of occupied houses is 5,04,115 and that of villages and towns together 4,225, the average number of persons per house and per village therefore is 5·02 and 597·46 respectively. Of the total population 10·6 is urban 89·4 rural.

As regards religions and religious sects 21,72,400 are returned as Hindus, (whose number predominates,) 1,78,153 as Mohomedans, 1,67,196 as Jains, 135 as Aryas, 55 as Christians, 38 as Parsis and 30 as Sikhs, thus giving the respective percentage of 86·27, 7·07, 6·64, ·005, ·001 and ·001 to the total population.

Out of the total population about 97·07 per cent. are born in Marwar while the immigration from beyond the limits of Marwar territory gives an average of 2·92 souls out of every 100. Of this immigration about 1·09 per cent. comes from the states within the province of Rajputana, while the proportional figures for that from the states or districts contiguous as well as remote to Rajputana comes up to ·3, and ·003 per cent respectively. The immigration from other Asiatic countries outside India is confined to Kabul and is quite insignificant.

The annexed memo: will show the relative strength of each class of the castes.

Class.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agricultural ...	5,28,712	4,49,091	9,77,803
Professional ...	3,08,737	2,94,230	6,02,967
Commercial ...	47,328	52,704	1,00,032
Artizan and village menials ...	3,79,090	3,45,942	7,25,032
Vagarant, minor artizans and performers, ...	37,316	36,176	73,492
Races and nationalities,	22,593	16,088	38,681

The 5 most numerous castes in Marwar are:—Jats (3,15,443), Rajputs (2,44,563), Brahmins (2,11,396), Mahajans (2,32,351), Bhanbi (1,83,082).

The following are the figures for the various classes of occupations:—

	Males.	Females	Total.
Durbar service ...	47,917	36,380	84,297
Pasture and agriculture ...	7,60,540	6,69,308	14,29,848
Personal service ...	53,261	41,358	94,619
The preparation, &c, supply of material substances ...	1,90,282	1,81,519	3,71,801
Commerce, the transport of persons and messages and the storage of goods ...	1,82,086	1,81,742	3,63,828
Professions learned, artistic and minor,...	19,231	18,459	37,670
Indefinite occupations and means of subsistence independent of occupation ...	70,459	65,465	1,35,924

The accompanying statement shows the population of each Pargana.

No.	Names of Parganas.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.		Nos. of towns.	Nos. of villages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		Wet.	Dry.					
1	<i>Northern.</i> Nagore ...	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,604 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	428	1,30,640	1,21,617	2,52,257
2	Merta ...	93	1,523	3	390	1,07,089	98,613	2,05,704
3	Bilara ... <i>North-eastern</i>	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	732 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	91	44,338	40,614	84,952
4	Marote ...	6 $\frac{4}{10}$	493 $\frac{6}{10}$	...	102	30,710	26,096	56,806
5	Nawa ...	3	297	2	16	16,721	14,817	31,538
6	$\frac{1}{2}$ Sambhar.	...	...	...	...	4,532	3,754	8,286
7	Didwana ...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,127 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	112	28,435	25,837	54,272
8	Parbatsar...	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	789 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	162	55,926	49,036	1,04,962
9	<i>Eastern.</i> Pali ...	64	960	1	78	29,949	28,514	58,463
10	Bali ...	157	1,387	2	352	1,09,179	1,03,300	2,12,479
11	Sojat ...	187	985	1	230	73,597	68,185	1,41,782
12	Jaitaran ...	171	789	1	118	45,720	41,915	87,635
13	<i>Southern</i> ... Sanchores ...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,759 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	259	51,530	44,360	95,890
14	Jalore ...	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,507 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	247	88,069	82,359	1,70,428
15	Jaswantpura	33	1,327	1	212	58,517	53,033	1,11,550
16	Siwana ...	30	730	...	120	33,425	31,322	64,747
17	<i>Western.</i> Mallani ...	...	5,760	1	448	1,19,036	1,02,148	2,21,184
18	Sheo ...	...	2,400	...	65	16,426	13,865	30,291
19	Pachbhadra	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	813 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	100	27,944	24,960	52,904
20	<i>North-western</i> Jodhpure ...	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	28,206 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	456	1,74,461	1,52,906	3,27,267
21	Shergarh ...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,447 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	111	39,048	31,871	70,919
22	Sankara ...	...	1,264	...	25	5,675	4,399	10,074
23	Phalodi ...	5	2,619	2	77	37,341	34,462	71,803
	Total ...	1072 $\frac{13}{20}$	33988 $\frac{7}{20}$	26	4199	13,28,308	11,97,985	25,26,293

The principal rain crops are pulses and milets—*bajra*, *juar* and *moth*. In the fertile portion of the State bordering the Luni, wheat and barley are produced in considerable quantities. The most fertile districts of Marwar are Godwar, Sojat, Jaitaran, and Maroth. In these districts wells abound, and spring and autumn crops are grown. Cotton is largely produced. Tobacco and sugarcane are also grown, but not extensively.

The soil of Jodhpur have been classified under the following heads:—*Baikal*, the most prevalent, is a light sand, having little or no earthy admixture, and only fit for the production of *bajra*, *moth*, *til*, sesamum, watermelons, and other cucurbitaceous plants; *chikni*, a clayey fat black earth producing chiefly wheat; *pili*, a yellow sandy clayey adapted for barley, tobacco, onions, and vegetables; *safedi*, a soil of siliceous nature, only productive after heavy rains; *khari*, alkaline earth, poisonous to all vegetation. In the sandy parts of the State, the rain sinks into the soil, and does not flow off the surface, so that a very small rainfall suffices for the crops. When the rainy season commences, the sandhills are ploughed by camels, and the seed planted very deep in the ground. After it has sprouted, a few showers at long intervals bring it to maturity; and as the light built desert camels are quick movers, each house-holder is able to put a large extent of ground under crop. The produce in a favourable season is more than sufficient for the wants of the population, but, unfortunately, the means of storing grain are difficult to obtain as burnt earthen vessels for the purpose have to be brought from long distances. The surplus produce is therefore frequently left on the ground as fodder for the cattle.' Irrigation works have of late years been extensively carried out in various part of the country; the chief of which, is the Jaswant Sagar Lake; at the same time care is taken to make the best use of the rainfall by embanking the fields, so that the water is retained for a time until the soil becomes sufficiently saturated to produce the crops. 'Irrigation is also carried on by Persian wheels and ordinary wells where the water is not more than 75 feet deep beyond that depth, well irrigation is not remunerative. In Nagore, the land yields a single luxuriant rain crop, of which the extreme share of one-half falls to the landlord. In the *thal*, or sandy portions of the State, where labour is scarce, and ground yields poor uncertain returns, the landlord's share sometimes falls as low as one-fourth.'

With the exception of a few submontane parganas which are bounded on one side by the Aravellis and on the other by the capricious and erratic Luni, whose tributaries traverse and saturate the intervening tract, there is very little area protected by irrigation from drought.

The Rabi crop of other parts, be it from the low-lying lands which greatly retain the moisture, or by the sub-soil or *bundh* water, depends mostly on the rains.

The well irrigation is in most cases too saline to produce the Rabi by itself, unless and until the efflorescence of the land attached to these wells is completely washed off by a heavy fall of rain. In such cases the sub-soil

water can be of little use to the Rabi crop when the monsoon fails. The *bundhs* that the Durbar has constructed or would construct to provide against scarcity are in themselves dependent on rains, as they are mere embankments against the rain-streams and are not fed by any perennial river. Moreover the average rainfall is only 14 inches which is so low that it just suffices to produce the crop of the year, not to speak of its being stored for the next year to be utilized for irrigation purposes. If however there be a copious downpour in any year, which is quite exceptional, and superfluous water be stored for years to come, apprehensions can be entertained of its being rendered saline by the saltish character of the soil of *Marusthal*. It will thus be seen that Marwar, with the exception of the specified protected area, is wholly dependent on the rains, and consequently the Khariff is its chief mainstay.

Numerous articles are manufactured in the country, the specialities however are:—Brass utensils, marble vessels, gold and silver ornaments, felt rugs, camels saddles, embroidered scarves called *Dawnies*, turbans, embroidered silk knotted thread for wearing on the head dress, dyed and printed cloth, country leather portmanteaus known as *Jamdanis*.

Some of the out-lying parganas of Mallani, Sanchores, Shergurh, Sheo and Sankra which are somewhat backward depend for their common industrial supplies on Bali, Nagore, Merta, Jodhpur and Didwana which are advanced in this respect.

The principal exports of the State are salt, horned cattle, sheep, goats, horses, camels, cotton wool, dyed cloth, hides, and pomegranates. From Makrana, marble and marble manufactures are exported, and stones from various quarries. Stone flourmills are constructed at Balmer in Mallani, and exported in large numbers. The chief imports are *gur* and *khand* (course and refined sugar), and rice from Bhiwani in Hissar, opium from Kotah, Udaipur and Beawar. From Bombay come English piece-goods, silver and copper; from Gujrat, spices of every kind, dates, gum arabic, borax, cocoanuts, silk, sandal-wood, and dyes. Trade is carried on chiefly by permanent markets at Jodhpur city, Pali, Merta, Parbatsar, Nagore, Didwana, Pachbhadra, Phalodi, Jalore, Pipar, and Balotra, which are the chief towns of Marwar.

19. 'The prevailing diseases are malarious or paroxysmal fevers, especially in the autumnal season, when the extremes of temperature are first experienced. Skin affections are also very prevalent. Guinea-worm and mycetoma or Madura-foot are also diseases of the soil. Of epidemic maladies, small-pox occurs periodically with some violence, but the spread of vaccination has greatly mitigated its effects. Cholera also sometimes breaks out.'

CHAPTER II.

Constitution.

With a view to give further insight into the practical working of the administration, the department of Karkhanajats was placed under the general supervision of His Highness the Maharaja. Later on he gained experience in Judicial cases and manifested a keen and healthy interest in administration.

The most important change in the personnel of the administration was the investiture of His Highness the Maharaja with full ruling powers which came off on the evening of the 18th February at a special Durbar held at the Fort Palace under the distinguished auspices of the Agent to the Governor-General Rajputana who arrived here on the 17th idem. Sir Robert Crosthwaite accompanied by his staff, Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, the Resident, Captain Mayne and one Sirdar, a Musahib, and the Vakil in attendance, and escorted by a detachment of the Imperial Service Cavalry left the Residency precisely at 5-15 p. m. for the purpose of holding the Durbar. On his arrival at the Fort which was announced by a salute of 13 guns fired from the Fort Battery, he was met by Maharaj Dhiraj Lieut.-Colonel Sir Pratap Singh G. C. S. I., L. L. D. Musahib Ala and two Musahibs who escorted him to the Durbar Hall, where he was received at the edge of the carpet by His Highness the Maharaja who conducted him to a seat on his right hand. The Resident, the Agent to the Governor-General's staff and other British Officers occupied seats on the right of the Maharaja and the Musahib Ala, Sirdars and other Musahibs sat on the left. The Agent to the Governor-General and the other British Officers present were in Full Dress Uniform and His Highness was robed in right regal style. His Highness the Maharajah of Bickaneer had also graced the occasion. When the gentlemen present had taken their seats, Captain Impey, First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, rose and brought in His Excellency the Viceroy's Kharita and placed it on a table in front of the Agent to the Governor-General. Captain Mayne brought in the Khillat and placed it on the ground before Sir Robert. A salute of 21 guns was then fired. After a short interval the Agent to the Governor-General rose and delivered an address investing His Highness the Maharaja with the full ruling powers of his State.

Then the Agent to the Governor-General presented His Excellency the Viceroy's Kharita to His Highness Maharaja Sardar Singh Bahadur, fastened on the *Sirpech* and necklace and gave His Highness the sword. The guard of honor then presented arms and a salute of 17 guns was fired. A translation of the Agent to the Governor-General's address in Urdu having been read by the Munshi of the Rajputana Agency, Captain Impey read a copy of His Excellency the Viceroy's Kharita which was followed by the Munshi with a translation of the same in Urdu. All present at the Durbar remained standing until the translations were being read. In response to Sir Robert's address, His Highness the Maharaja spoke as follows:—

SIR ROBERT CROSTHWAITE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

"My sincere gratitude is due to Her Gracious Majesty the Empress of India under whose benign and illustrious reign we enjoy peace and prosperity. I offer my hearty thanks to His Excellency Lord Elgin and the Supreme Government for their being so kind as to confer on me the administrative powers. I am immensely indebted to you (Sir Robert) and to you (Mr. Martindale) for your timely and paternal advice under whose influence I have been thought qualified to be entrusted with the charge of my State.

"I feel my responsibilities are heavy and great; and I may assure you, Sir Robert, that I shall try to follow the noble example of my father and act up to the advice conveyed to me in His Excellency's Kharita as also in the address just delivered by you.

"In all my actions, my guiding principles will be

(1) Staunch loyalty to the British throne.

(2) Even-handed justice.

(3) Regulation of the finances on a sound basis.

"It is a very great satisfaction to me that I shall always have the benefit of having near me a reliable and sincere friend in the person of the British Resident to be consulted on important matters and the pleasure of following his wholesome advice.

"I should not omit to express my gratification at the way in which my uncle Sir Pratap Singh with all his colleagues and subordinates carried on the administration of my State during the trying period of the minority.

"I beg to offer my sincere thanks to you (Sir Robert) for the trouble you have so kindly taken at the cost of much personal convenience and comfort in honouring me with a visit and in losing you I feel I am losing a personal friend.

"In conclusion I beg to request you to kindly convey my hearty thanks to Her Majesty's Government for the restoration of the full Jurisdiction of Mallani."

All present remained standing until His Highness the Maharaja had finished his speech. His Highness the Maharaja presented *atar* and *pan* to the Agent to the Governor-General, the Resident, and the other British Officers present. The ceremonies observed at the reception of the Agent to the Governor-General were repeated on his departure. A guard of honor of the Durbar troops was drawn up at the Palace and presented arms as the Agent to the Governor-General passed, and the salute of 13 guns was fired.

In the night a banquet was held at Ratanada, at which all the British Officers present at the station took part. After dinner His Highness the

Maharaja proposed the toast of the health of Sir Robert and delivered the following speech :—

“ SIR ROBERT CROSTHWAITE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

“ In offering you, Sir Robert, my heartiest welcome to my Capital at a time when you are busily engaged and my sincere thanks for the honor which you have done me to-day, I cannot help expressing my regret, firstly because it will be the last official visit from you, and secondly because Lady Crosthwaite is unavoidably absent.

“ Gentlemen! you are well aware to what extent Rajputana is indebted to our illustrious guest. During his regime, occasions arose which demanded special attention and caused no small anxiety. On one side, scarcity prevailed and on the other, plague threatened. The measures adopted for the relief of the distressed under his able advice and the precautions taken against the outbreak of the dire epidemic have all been crowned with success.

“ Gentlemen! let me ask you to join with me in drinking the health of Sir Robert Crosthwaite and in wishing him long, happy life and repose which he has well earned.”

This was responded to by the Agent to the Governor-General in the following terms :—

“ I beg to return my sincere thanks to His Highness for proposing my health in such kind terms and you, ladies and gentlemen! for so cordially responding to the toast.

“ His Highness has mentioned that this is my last visit to Jodhpore. I much regret that this is the case. I have had many pleasant visits here and have always received the hospitable welcome for which the Darbar is well known. The result is that like most people who have visited Jodhpur, I should be glad if it were possible to come back again. Still though it is a matter of regret that this is my last visit to the State, it is most gratifying to me that before leaving Rajputana I have been able to be present to-day and to communicate to my friend, the Maharaja the orders conferring upon him the powers of the Chief of Jodhpur.

“ We have met here this evening to celebrate the coming of age of the Maharaja and his accession to powers. His Highness has now taken over the Government of upwards of thirty thousand square miles of country with a population of about 2½ millions. This is not a light task to undertake but I feel confident that he will perform his duties loyally and efficiently for the benefit of his state and subjects and that he will gain a great reputation for himself like his father His Highness Maharaja Sir Jaswant Singh. Fortunately for him, his uncle Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Partap Singh and the council have ably managed affairs, everything is in admirable order, and the Maharaja has an excellent and thoroughly broken team to drive and has only to sit tight on the coach-box and drive straight. It was very different when His Highness' father succeeded to powers, when the state was disorganised, life and property

were insecure, the finances were in a bad condition and debt had accumulated. But so ably was the administration conducted that law and order were restored, large sums expended on Railway construction and irrigation works, the revenue nearly doubled and the whole of the state placed in a prosperous condition. Besides this I must not forget to mention the establishment of the two splendid Regiments of Imperial Service Cavalry, which are, as you all know an honor to Jodhpur and the Empire. The best advice that I think I can give to His Highness is to follow the example of his father Sir Jaswant Singh and his uncle Sir Partap Singh, and to add one more great name to the list of the Chiefs of Marwar. His Highness has my best wishes, and I am sure, has yours also, ladies and gentlemen! for success of his administration which commences to-day, and I ask you to join with me in drinking him a long life, honor, happiness and prosperity."

The 14th January 1898 was a gala day for Marwar. Early in the morning at the happy hour of 4-45 A. M. the heir apparent (Maharaj Kunwar Sumer Singhji) first saw the light and rendered the loyal and devoted subjects of His Highness exquisitely felicitous.

The joyful news was conveyed to the public by a salute of the thundering canon from the fort. The auspicious event was marked throughout the length and breadth of His Highness' territories with public rejoicings, benevolent acts and great festivities. Besides these, 211 prisoners including 4 life convicts were released from the Jail, and the public offices were closed for a week in honor of this uncommonly happy occasion.

The civil and revenue jurisdiction of this important pargana was transferred to the Marwar Darbar in August 1891 and the criminal jurisdiction still rested with the Resident Western Rajputana States. In February 1898 the Paramount Power was however, pleased to restore the full jurisdiction at the time of the investiture of His Highness.

Maharaj Dhiraj Col. Sir Pratap Singh K. C. S. I. who had been deputed to represent the Marwar Imperial Service Troops on the august occasion of the Diamond Jubilee was invested by Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen Empress of India with the insignia of a Knight grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India—an honor of which the Marwar Darbar is justly proud as it is a tangible proof of the public recognition by the Supreme Government of the sterling worth and cordial appreciation of the Marwar administration.

This coveted distinction was followed by an honorary degree of L.L.D., bestowed by the Cambridge University for the great interest he exhibits in all what concerns education.

Bhandari Man Chand was appointed Superintendent North Eastern parganas vice Munshi Gayur Ahmad, who was transferred to Western Circle in place of Pandit Ratan Lal, resigned.

The Hakumat of Sankra changed hands by the retirement of Mohamad Hussain and the appointment of Bhati Buli Dan in his place.

CHAPTER III.

Political.

The relations of the Marwar Durbar with the Supreme Government have been as cordial as ever. The Durbar gratefully acknowledges the special favours shown during the year under retrospect by the investiture of His Highness with full administrative powers at the ripe age of 18 and by the restoration of Mallani.

This fact combined with the cordial support and hearty co-operation which the Durbar ever did and does receive, make it specially indebted to the Political department of the Government of India.

The Durbar can not sufficiently thank Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, the Resident, Western Rajputana States and Sir Robert Crosthwaite, K. C. S. I. the Agent to the Governor-General, who have all along exhibited a keen interest in the general reformation of the administration and have ever been ready to afford every help by their valuable advice and timely counsel.

To commemorate the august occasion of the completion of the sexagesimal year of Her Most Gracious Majesty's peaceful and benign reign and to exhibit their devotion, loyalty and gratitude with appropriate feelings of heartfelt enthusiasms on the celebration of the grand occasion, the Durbar organised the water-works scheme for Jodhpur and thus to immortalise the memory of the beneficent and prosperous regime of the illustrious sovereign by an act of equally benevolent nature. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 3,84,725 and is to bear the name of "Victoria Jubilee Water Works."

The other marks of honor observed on the memorable occasion were—

- (1) General holidays were observed on the 21st and 22nd June.
- (2) 6,587 labourers employed on the Famine Relief Works were granted holidays with full wages on both the days.
- (3) On the morning of the 22nd June, a parade of the Durbar forces including the Cavalry and Infantry under the command of Maharajes Bhopal Singh and Sher Singh was held.
- (4) In the evening a Darbar was held at the fort in the Dowlat Khana Mahal in which were assembled the Maharajes, Rao Rajas, principal Sirdars, and State officials and the gentry, saffron was lavishly sprinkled and *attar, pan* and garlands of flowers were distributed among them.
- (5) The Imperial salute was fired from the ramparts of the fort.
- (6) Prisoners numbering 121 were released from the Jail while 79 prisoners were granted remission of their sentences for good conduct.
- (7) In the night, the fort, state buildings, temples, Railway stations at Jodhpur, Marwar Junction, Merta Road, Nagore and Balotra, peaks of hills, bungalows and Pargana courts were illumined.

(8) A dinner to the European Gentleman present was given at the Rai-ka-bag Palace.

(9) The boys of the Jaswant College, Durbar High school as well as those of other private institutions were fêted.

(10) Prayers were offered in the temple for the long life and continual prosperity of Her most Gracious Majesty.

The situation on the frontier having necessitated the concentration of troops on the border, the Darbar offered the services of one Regiment of the Imperial Service Cavalry for active service and it is honoric and gratifying to see that the Paramount Power, as a mark of appreciation accepted the sincere request, though the nature of the country where the frontier operations were in progress was such as not to allow the use of large bodies of cavalry.

The order was received on the 15th September and forthwith special trains were arranged for their conveyance and one regiment completely equipped joined the Reserve Brigade at Rawal Pindi and returned to Jodhpur at the end of January 1898.

Maharaj Dhiraj Col. Sir Pratap G. C. S. I., with a field troop himself took part in the expedition. He joined the personal staff of General Elles and General William Lockhart.

On the 19th November he was slightly wounded by the camp firing at Dargai, but the splendid heroic qualities with which he bore the mishap drew the attention of Sir Willaim Lockhart, who spoke very highly of him and the services, he rendered. The excellent work done in the Mohmund expedition was also favourably noticed by His Excellency the Viceroy.

The following remarks appears in the Gazette of India dated 5th March 1898.

“ His Excellency in Council also fully shares in Sir George White's appreciation of the assistance rendered by the Imperial Service Troops and takes this opportunity of acknowledging the ready loyalty of the Chiefs, who have placed their regiments and transport trains at the disposal of the Government and the personal services rendered by Lt.-Col: Sir Pratap Singh of Jodhpur * * * ”

Visits.

His Highness the Maharana of Dholpur twice paid flying visits under formal salutes on the 21st April 1897 and 23rd February 1898.

Maharaj Dhiraj Col. Sir Pratap Singh was deputed by the Darbar to represent the local Imperial Service Troops in the august Diamond Jubilee. He left Jodhpur on 29th April and returned on the 15th August. His Highness the Maharaja accompanied by the Musahibs and other Raj officials received him at Marwar Railway Junction.

His Highness the Maharaja of Indore paid a private informal visit on the 7th September and left Jodhpur by the next train the same day.

To take part in the marriage festivities at Kishengarh, His Highness the Maharaja left Jodhpur on the 7th December by a special train and returned on the morning of the 10th.

Sir Robert Crosthwaite K. C. S. I. Agent to the Governor General accompanied by Lady Crosthwaite and party favoured Jodhpur with his visit on the 10th December. He was formally received on the Railway station by Mr. Marindale, the Resident and other European officers, as well as the principal nobles and officials of the State. His Highness was unavoidably absent on account of indisposition.

On alighting from the carriage, the gentry present were presented to him with whom he shook hands; then he drove in the State carriage to the Residency. The band in attendance played the national anthem and the guard of honor presented their arms; and the battery at the fort fired the usual salute. The last visit has already been alluded to, in its proper place.

CHAPTER IV.

Season and crop.

In April and May there were slight showers in Jodhpur only. The monsoon commenced in June, the heaviest fall having been recorded in Didwana. In the following 3 months it was well distributed and copious. In October it was registered in only half the number of parganas. The winter rains, though late, were useful for the late Rabi crop under which the maximum area was sown during the year under report which brightened the agricultural prospects.

As will appear from the following memo, Desuri and Jaswantpura had the heaviest falls. In 12 parganas it was above the average and in 8 it approached it. Phalodi, Sheo, and Sankra suffered a little from scanty rainfall.

Though an appreciable damage was done by the locusts to the Kharif of some 5 parganas but the fall in the latter portion of September and the beginning of October not only partially recouped the deficiency but also favoured the Rabi sowing.

From an agricultural point of view, therefore, though in some parts of Marwar, the rains were below the average yet its seasonable fall produced an unusually good harvest of both fodder and crop.

Memo showing the distribution of rainfall during 1897-98.

	Inch. cents.			Inch. cents.	
Desuri	34	59	Merta ...	13	61
Jaswantpura	26	87	Mallani ...	12	70
Jalore ...	25	80	Siwana ...	12	47
Bali ...	22	59	Sanbhar...	12	47
Didwana	19	6	Shergarh	11	32
Pali ...	18	41	Nawa ...	11	28
Sojat ...	17	40	Nagore ...	10	82
Bilara ...	17	7	Pachbhadra	10	50
Jodhpur...	16	51	Phalodi ...	10	31
Jaitaran ...	16	39	Sankra ...	10	25
Parbatsar	14	64	Marote ...	10	64
Sanchoe	14	35	Sheo ...	7	99

Crops. The Kharif crop in Didwana, Parbatsar, Merta, Sheo, Marote and Nawa was good and in Bilara, Sojat, Pali, Bali, Desuri, Jaswantpura, Sanchoe, Shergarh, and Nagore, tolerably good. In the rest it was only fair. There was some anxiety caused by the christmas showers holding off as regards the Rabi, which had been sown extensively, but it was relieved greatly by the light showers during the second week of February which did immense good where the crop had not eared

Health. The strict enforcement of quarantine rules and other precautions taken by the Darbar preserved Marwar from the visitation of plague. A few sporadic cases of cholera broke out in Didwana and Bilara. Malarial fevers and skin diseases were as usual prevalent. On the whole it may be said that the year was fairly healthy.

Prices. During the first quarter of the year the principal staple food grains viz wheat and Bajra were selling at the rates of 8 *seers* 12 *chhatanks* and 10 *seers* respectively; in the second, they rose a little and in the 3rd they began to fall, as the copious down-pour of the previous quarter had effectually effaced the scare of the scarcity and engendered hopeful prospects of the coming Kharif and Rabi crops.

The statement overleaf shows the current prices at the Jodhpur market.

Prices current (retail) of Food-grains, and Salt in the town of Jodhpur during 1897-98.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICT.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.									
	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice best short.	Rice common.	Jowar or Cholam (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i> .)	Bajra or Cumbh <i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> .)	Gram channa, chola, kadalay or sunaga. (<i>Cicer arietinum</i> .)	Maize (<i>Zea Mays</i> .)	Arhar or Cadian Pea (<i>Cajanus indicus</i> .)	Salt.
April 1897	8 12...	10 6½...	5 ...	6 4...	8 12...	10 ...	8 8...	11 4...	6 9...	13 2...
May ...	8 12...	11 14...	5 ...	6 4...	8 12...	10 ...	8 7...	11 11...	6 9...	13 2...
June ...	8 12...	11 14...	3 12...	5 ...	8 12...	10 ...	8 7...	10 10...	6 9...	13 2...
July ...	8 12...	11 4...	5 ...	6 4...	8 12...	9 4...	8 10...	10 5...	6 9...	13 7...
August	7 13...	9 6...	5 ...	6 4...	8 12...	7 13...	7 8...	10 ...	6 9...	13 7...
September	7 13...	10 15...	5 ...	6 4...	7 8...	9 6...	7 8...	10 ...	6 9...	13 2...
October	9 1...	15 15...	5 ...	6 4...	8 12...	11 4...	9 6...	11 4...	6 9...	13 2...
November	9 1...	14 6...	5 ...	6 4...	14 6...	11 4...	8 11...	12 8...	6 9...	13 2...
December	9 11...	14 11...	5 ...	6 4...	14 6...	12 13...	8 12...	15 2...	6 9...	13 2...
January 1898	10 5...	14 1...	5 ...	6 4...	15 10...	15 ...	9 1...	16 4...	6 9...	13 2...
February	10 5...	16 14...	6 4...	7 8...	15 10...	14 6...	7 13...	16 4...	6 9...	12 13...
March	10 5...	18 2...	6 4...	7 8...	15 ...	15 ...	15 5...	17 8...	6 9...	12 5...

CHAPTER V.

Boundary Settlement.

The total number of villages exclusive of Mallani and Sanbhar remained the same as last year, viz 3,712. The number of Khalsa villages at the beginning of the year was 643 out of which 4 were awarded in Jagir. The reversion to Khalsa on account of escheat and exchange that were effected during the year added 10 more villages to the fiscal area, thus raising the number at the close of the year by 6.

It is to be regretted that the boundary map of the villages of the *pattu* of Maharaj Kishore Singh, referred to in last year's report were not received. The dilatory conduct of the *lamdar* has been brought to the notice of the Maharaj.

The one boundary dispute pending from the last year was disposed of, so that there remained no such dispute on the pending files at the end of the year.

The pillar erection of the two Grassia villages in Godwar pargana, owing to their semi-wild behaviour could not be completed; the work was however placed in the hands of the Forest Superintendent, who has to demarcate their forests as well.

There were 90 cases of pillar destruction pending disposal when the year commenced. Twenty four were instituted during the year giving a total of 114 cases, of which 20 only were disposed of. Out of the remaining cases 57 are reported to be pending in the Hakumats, 21 in the Boundary department and the rest are with the Assistant Settlement Officer.

The village demarcation of 19 villages including 10, recently reverted, was to be done; out of which that of 8 villages was completed.

On account of the curtailment effected in the settlement establishment on the completion of the work, the attestation and record fairing business was entrusted to the Inspectors of the Land revenue department. The pending arrears are the Jodhpur suburbs and 19 villages which have reverted to Khalsa during the year under report and the year before.

The appended memo shows the Khalsa villages distributed and the demarcation work that has been completed.

Pargana.	Total No. of Khalsa villages.	Demarcation completed in.	Remarks.
Bilara ...	24	23	One village recently reverted to Khalsa.
Pali ...	18	17	Ditto.
Pachbhadra ...	12	12	

Pargana.	Total No. of Khalsa. villages.	Demarcation completed in.	Remarks.
Parbatsar ...	25	24	The demarcation of one village remains to be done. Ditto.
Jalore ...	26	25	
Jaswantpura ...	27	27	
Jodhpur ...	100	100	
Phalodi ...	13	13	
Jaitaran ...	11	11	
Didwana ...	27	27	
Siwana ...	9	9	
Shergarh ...	5	5	
Sheo ...	14	14	
Sojat ...	57	53	4 villages recently reverted to Khalsa.
Sanchoe ...	12	11	The demarcation of one village remains to be done.
Godwar ...	61	60	One village recently reverted to Khalsa.
Merta ...	85	84	Ditto.
Nawa ...	1	1	
Marote ...	14	14	
Nagore ...	108	108	

The revenue work was almost completed during the last year and what little remained was taken up during the year.

The statement given below shows the revenue work completed up to the close of the year.

Work.	COMPLETED.			In progress.
	Previously.	During the year.	Total.	
Field survey	630	8	638	11
Attestation	629	.....	629	20
Fairing of the settlement Records	629	1 *	630	20
Binding ditto.	502	42	544	105
Copies of the record for Patwaries	574	75	649	....
Copies of the Bapoti pattas	542	107	649	...
Distribution of Demand	380	269	649	.....
Distribution of the Bapoti pattas	270	87	357	292

* It is a Mallani village.

CHAPTER VI.

Land Revenue Department.

The keen interest evinced by His Highness the Maharaja in the management and supervision of this important department not only secured the high efficiency but also contributed to a marked and satisfactory improvement in the revenue.

During the year the Bapi of 41,195½ bighas of land with a revenue of Rs 12,903 was applied for and granted and 461¼ bighas with a revenue of Rs. 128/13/ of the Doli, Bhom area reverted to Khalsa; whereas 1418 bighas with a revenue of Rs. 737 only were abandoned by the Bapidars on account of their having more area in their possession than they could properly cultivate.

The application by the cultivators to secure Bapi holdings, and the comparatively insignificant abandonment, which has not been caused by any distress resulting from the excessive rates, are in themselves a proof of the fairness, leniency and moderation of the revenue rates of the new settlement.

The memo given below shows the Bapi area applied for and resigned during the year.

Pargana.	BAPI APPLIED FOR.			BAPI RESIGNED.			DOLI, BHOM REVERTED TO KHALSA.		
	Bighas.	Yielding revenue.		Bighas.	Yielding revenue.		Bighas.	Yielding revenue.	
		Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Nagore ...	7,076½	1,700	13 6				359¾	80	9 3
Jodhpur ...	8,236½	260-	5 9				101½	48	3 9
Bali ...	3,802½	2,581	12 9	42½	10	10 0			
Didwana ...	7,822	2,198							
Merta ...	2,369¾	1,409	3 1	922¾	932	9 0			
Jalore ...	11,887½	2,413	2 1	452½	394	8 0			
Total ...	41,195½	12,903	5 10	1,418	737	11 0	461¼	128	13 0

The revenue of the year aggregated to the largest on record, being Rs. 11,71,903-11-6 against Rs. 7,55,000 of the previous year. These receipts include the realizations of the outstanding arrears of the previous years to the extent of Rs 6,13,675.

The sum remitted to the Treasury amounted to Rs. 10,77,209-14-3 as per details given below.

April	1897	...	...	70,730-13-0
May	"	...	...	1,30,458-15-3
June	"	...	...	1,81,787- 8-3
July	1897	...	...	1,88,777- 8-9
August	"	...	...	75,002- 6-6
September	"	...	...	20,851-12-0
October	"	...	...	21,343- 2-0
November	"	...	...	18,287- 6-9
December	"	...	...	7,258- 5-9
January	1898	...	...	40,779-15-3
February	"	...	...	1,24,526- 8-0
March	"	...	...	1,97,905- 8-9

The establishment together with the contingent expenses of both the Hawala and Settlement departments amounted to Rs. 54,372 and 16,388 respectively. The other expenses are:—

Cash paid to the Jagirdars in lieu of their share in certain Mushtarka villages	...	4,849
Camels for Inspectors and Darogahs	...	1,120
Improvement of agriculture	<div> Well sinking 6,181 Bundhas ... 201 Advance to cultivators ... 1,810 </div>	
Miscellaneous	...	890

Statement showing the realizations of the Land Revenue Department.

No.	Circle.	DEMAND.						Miscellaneous cesses.	Doli Bhom lags.	Total realizations.	
		Assessment.		Remission.		Actually realized.					
1	Nagore ...	2,85,119	2 6	20,234	11 3	2,64,884	7 3	12,667	14 0	2,77,552	5 3
2	Jodhpur ...	1,92,094	14 6	167	13 0	1,91,927	1 6	5,493	14 6	1,97,644	3 9
3	Bali ...	2,81,547	13 2	72	0 0	2,81,475	13 2	32,022	7 3	3,16,196	2 5
4	Didwana ...	92,624	4 9	.....	....	92,624	4 9	4,323	2 0	98,652	5 0
5	Merta ...	1,89,149	4 3	156	11 0	1,88,992	9 3	12,492	3 6	2,02,546	12 9
6	Jalore ...	1,15,956	10 4	1,296	3 10	1,14,660	6 6	8,892	11 6	1,23,944	10 0
Total Kharif ...		8,54,522	3 5	21,597	5 10	8,32,934	13 7	57,567	7 3	8,93,597	3 10
Rabi ...		3,01,969	14 1	330	1 3	3,01,639	12 10	18,324	10 0	3,22,938	15 10
Grand Total ...		11,56,492	1 6	21,927	7 1	11,34,574	10 5	75,892	1 3	12,16,526	3 8

The Crop Return shows that during the Sambat 1754 the area under different crops in the fiscal area (including Bilara) was as under.

Crops.				Area, under crop.	
Rice	...	...	...	12 Bighas.	
Wheat	...	...	...	1,61,969	„
Barley	...	...	...	91,188	„
Jowar	...	...	...	4,07,248	„
Bajri	...	...	...	9,35,466	„
Mudwarua...	...	...	...	3,907	„
Makki (Maize)	...	...	...	22,933	„
Gram	...	...	...	42,281	„
Miscellaneous grain (including pulses)				4,14,261	„
<i>Total edible grain</i>				20,69,270	„
Linseed	...	...	...	1,108	„
Til	...	...	...	1,45,216	„
Other oil seeds	...	...	...	6,846	„
<i>Total oil seeds</i>				1,53,172	„
Condiments and spices...			...	5,743	„
Sugar cane...	...	...	...	65	„
Cotton	...	...	...	25,461	„
Jute	...	...	...	701	„
Indigo	...	...	...	102	„
Miscellaneous dyes	...	...	...	44	„
<i>Total dyes</i>				146	
Poppy	...	...	...	620	„
Tobacco	...	...	...	1,112	„
Fodder crops	...	...	...	3,306	„
Hamp drugs	...	...	...	32	„
Garden produce	...	...	...	383	„
Vegetable „	...	...	...	6,540	„
Miscellaneous non-food crops	...	...	...	521	„
<i>Total area under crop</i>				22,67,075 Bighas.	

Statement showing the cattles of Khalsa villages (including Bilara) for

Sambat 1954.

No.	Parganas.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses and Ponies.	Mules or Asses.	Camels.	Ploughs.	Carts.
1	Jodhpur ...	9,791	12,678	2,172	7,249	21,507	11,978	27	272	801	5,350	2,374
2	Nagore ...	4,519	7,492	2,014	2,950	20,119	7,172	970	142	1,143	3,211	1,375
3	Meria ...	5,816	8,910	2,316	4,408	16,387	13,711	242	290	807	3,365	1,310
4	Pali ...	3,241	6,011	1,378	1,807	15,172	9,786	30	118	16	1,323	628
5	Sojat ...	468	800	153	.....	4,029	2,829	18	10	3	227	65
6	Bali ...	5,897	8,179	4,562	6,363	9,779	22,094	151	404	357	2,708	1,028
7	Jalore ...	1,607	2,462	640	1,218	4,528	3,802	67	80	223	930	362
8	Jaswantpura	1,122	1,584	577	1,154	1,890	3,805	14	.....	21	519	233
9	Sanchoore...	648	1,946	440	836	513	647	56	44	94	437	155
10	Sivana ...	445	644	343	413	1,518	4,401	.....	40	103	425	100
11	Pachbhadra	703	650	383	383	2,214	3,061	.....	38	60	353	164
12	Phalodi ...	1,605	2,679	400	587	2,128	1,207	9	35	878	1,246	548
13	Shergarh ...	716	1,251	180	895	669	3,588	7	38	633	964	90
14	Sheo ...	1,604	4,875	421	1,880	5,268	3,888	105	221	350	998	393
15	Parbatsar	2,620	3,244	1,082	2,312	10,951	8,470	32	265	172	1,308	328
16	Maroth ...	598	1,093	324	103	1,618	1,998	127	52	66	533	149
17	Didwana...	3,588	5,339	576	1,557	8,507	4,014	11	120	490	2,077	823
18	Nawa ...	229	352	91	174	647	543	10	11	32	133	51
19	Jaitaran ...	1,069	1,663	425	812	3,019	2,538	47	51	149	621	238
20	Bilara ...	13,257	10,137	2,142	6,428	25,988	13,053	169	637	44	4,092	2,333
Total ...		59,582	80,094	20,574	41,531	1,55,740	1,23,485	2,602	2,928	6,403	30,850	12,760

The Jagir succession fee realized by the Hawala Department
Hukamnama. was Rs. 7,305 against Rs. 30,062 of the last
year.

The land revenue of the estates under the Court of Wards was
Court of Wards. as usual under the charge of the Hawala
Department.

The aggregate balance to their credit was Rs. 10,422 as will appear
from the overleaf Statement.

(26)

Balance in hand at the close of the year.

CHAPTER VII.

Jaswant Samand.

General. 4 villages of Sojat pargana which were transferred to Bilara raised the area under irrigation by the canals from the Jaswant Samand to 26,201 Bighas. The irrigation fee consequently rose to Rs. 91,430 which is greater by Rs. 8,127 than that of the previous year.

The water in the Bundha was about 29 feet above the sluice and 3842 Bighas of *sewaj* land were inside the Bundha.

The fiscal income of the pargana aggregated to Rs. 2,09,085, which is more than double the average income of the last 10 years and is greater by Rs. 24,018 than that of the preceding year. It is mainly due to the extensive irrigation, the Bundha supplies and reflects great credit on Mr. Home who is in charge of it.

The Bigori of all the Khalsa villages has been fixed and new *bapi* to the extent of 11,525 Bighas was granted during the year, which yields an annual revenue of Rs. 7,221.

Statement showing the Revenue of Bilara Hawala including Jaswant Samand Band for the year 1897-98 (Sambat 1954.

Serial number.	Name of villages.	Average assessment from Sambhat 1941 to 1948 including wapas kharch.	REVENUE DURING 1897-98.				Grand total for last year.	Increase above the average of 10 years.	Remarks.
			Land revenue.	Irrigation fee.	Grand total.	bundh.			
		Villages irrigated from the bundh.							
1	Bilara	30,000	32,363	5,490	37,855	37,769	7,855	The <i>sauaj</i> area under the Bundh could not be utilised as the Bundh received larger supply of water. It is a Jagir village in the <i>patta</i> of Maharaj Zalim Singh.	
2	Bhavi	23,000	14,530	26,608	41,139	42,014	18,139		
3	Malkosni	5,126	6,706	8,161	14,867	14,860	9,741		
4	Bala	5,875	6,348	10,977	17,325	14,402	11,450		
5	Pichiyak and Bundh	3,650	3,783	8,713	12,496	13,884	8,846		
6	Bijasni	1,430	2,127	1,381	3,508	3,350	2,078		
7	Bari Kalan	625	976	2,258	3,234	2,022	2,609		
8	Bari Khurd	700	1,517	2,427	3,944	2,799	3,244		
9	Jhurli	400	1,726	1,939	3,665	2,160	3,265		
10	Parasla Kalan	1,500	1,583	3,431	5,064	4,156	3,564		
11	Do. Khurd	250	755	1,393	2,148	1,285	1,898		
12	Lamba	3,000	.....	5,500	5,500	5,500	2,500	
13	Udaliawas	3,000	3,225	2,631	5,856	4,501	2,856		
14	Kalaona	4,200	4,137	5,592	9,729	6,609	5,529		
15	Kooperawas	900	887	838	1,725	1,738	825		
16	Jhak	3,500	3,305	2,254	5,559	4,964	2,059		
17	Rampuria	1,700	2,805	154	2,950	2,950	1,259		
18	Ramasni	98	98	1,313	1,411	750	1,313		
19	Hariara	3,175	4,914	2,229	7,143	1,691	3,968		
20	Gujrawas	487	562	379	941	433	454		
21	Holepore	228	438	833	1,271	348	1,043		
22	Chapraki Dhani	.....	.....	400	400	.....	400
	Total	92,844	90,785	96,951	1,87,736	1,68,185	94,895		

				Other	khalsa	villages.				
23	Bankalia	..	..	2,680	4,233	.....	4,233	4,167	1,553	
24	Jalkha	..	..	1,730	3,306	.....	3,306	3,354	1,576	
25	Malar ¹	..	..	642	1,810	.....	1,810	1,786	1,168	
26	Jawasia	..	..	654	1,182	.....	1,182	1,221	528	
27	Khokaria	..	..	440	1,462	.....	1,462	1,320	1,022	
28	Ronkia	..	..	401	783	.....	783	706	382	
29	Bagarki	..	..	300	451	.....	451	455	151	
30	Basni Kaparla	..	..	120	269	.....	269	269	149	
31	Mithania well	..	..	65	120	.....	120	120	55	
32	Bagoria	..	..	2,000	3,463	.....	3,463	2,451	1,463	
33	Khontalian	..	..	1,413	1,413	.....	1,413	14,13	.....
34	Sowania	..	..	434	898	.....	898	664	464	
35	Dadhaisari	..	..	1,470	1,470	.....	1,470	970	.....
36	Miriawas	..	..	202	489	.....	489	403	287	
Grand Total				1,05,395	1,12,134	96,951	2,09,085	1,87,484	1,03,693	

CHAPTER VIII.

Scarcity.

General. The period under retrospect was neither a famine nor a scarcity, if we take the internal prospects of the country into consideration. With the exception of the comparatively few villages distributed in the sandy parganas, the outturn generally speaking was good, and if the effects of high prices were given their due weight, the outturn may be financially said to be excellent, an inference which is strongly borne out by the remarkable excess of the export of edible grains over the imports.

The situation was rendered distressing more by extraneous causes. Heavy demand for edible grains in the large neighbouring area affected by famine *viz.* the Punjab, the N-W. Provinces and Central Provinces, caused a severe strain on the resources of this country and set in a stream of excessive export which raised the prices abnormally high. This outflow was well kept up by the Railway which may be said to have, inspite of its manifold beneficent advantages, a peculiar feature of bringing in distress by acting as a syphon in keeping the general level of current prices over two distinct and distant areas, with varying prospects of the season, which it connects.

When there is distress within, Railway helps the influx of grain and becomes our Quarter-Master, but when the distress is without, it helps the efflux of grain and sometimes tips our resources in a way which leads to distress, as in the present case.

The Durbar, as will appear from the quantity exported, has acted upon the principle of free trade by not imposing any prohibitive tariff.

It is gratifying to note that no death was caused by starvation which shows that the relief afforded was equal to the occasion, that no disease broke out, and that the general health was good throughout.

The way in which the people on the Relief Works were fed, provided with regulated wages and the consequent healthy condition they enjoyed, elicited the approbation of the Administrative Medical Officer Rajputana during his frequent inspection tours.

It is carried on by *two* different means, *viz.*—

Export and Import.

(1) Railway.

(2) Draught animals such as camels, bullocks and donkeys.

There being no Customs duty leviable on edible grains of general consumption, the statistics for the influx and efflux through draught animals is not available.

From the figures supplied by the Railway it appears that from 30th January to 11th September, 31,668 *maunds* of grain were imported into Marwar, whereas 1,30,541 *maunds* of grain were exported. This shows that

Marwar supplied about a lac of *maunds* of grain to Bikanir, the Punjab and N.-W. P. where famine prevailed. This abnormal export, while benefiting the agricultural and trading classes, raised the prices to famine rates.

In this connection one special feature deserves notice. It gave a golden opportunity to many cultivators to liquidate the old outstanding debts by selling their surplus stock at exceptionally favourable prices.

As stated in last year's report Relief Works were opened in the parganas of Sheo, Phalodi, Jodhpur, Merta and Nagore, to give employment to those who felt the effects of the distress.

In the month of June the number of persons on Relief Work reached its maximum *i.e.* 6,587.

On account of the general outbreak of monsoon in July the persons on work, who were chiefly agriculturists, betook themselves to cultivation and their Bohras came forward to provide them with means for their maintenance till the harvesting of the Kharif.

A majority of the people of Sheo, Phalodi and Nagore were shifted for employment to the earthwork of the Balotra Railway extension.

Out of the total sanctioned amount of Rs. 55,497, a sum of Rs. 48,872-15-6 was expended on Relief Works giving the cost per head 1 anna 9¹/₅ pies.

Besides these works Gunamand Canal had been in progress in Jodhpur long before the effects of distress were felt and gave employment to about 2,000 persons at a cost of Rs. 29,570-4-0 but it was subsequently stopped as it was pronounced unremunerative by reliable authorities.

The earthwork of Balotra Shadipali line provided work to persons ranging from 1,761 to 2,923, the total sum expended being Rs. 87,440.

The cost per thousand feet ranged between Rs. 1-5-6 and Rs. 7-4-2 according to the hard and soft nature of the ground.

It is however satisfactory to note that the expenditure has not exceeded the sanctioned amount.

It was the principally affected pargana. Regular Relief Works were commenced on 1st December 1896, the number of persons employed thereon rose to 2860 in June.

For this pargana a sum of Rs. 24,820 was sanctioned of which Rs. 9,723-4-9 were expended. The total number of wages comes up to 2,22,366 giving nearly one anna and 5 pies per head. 28 Relief Works were opened and completed; other works were multiplied of necessity as the number of labourers on the works, already open, became too large. Some of them were village works started to bring back the labourers to the vicinity of their

homes, so that as soon as the rains set in they lost but little time to resume agricultural operations.

In Merta though not affected but being contiguous to Nagore 3 Relief Works were opened. The highest number of persons on Relief Works was 421 in June. For these works a sum of Rs. 8,000 was sanctioned of which Rs. 7,500 were expended. The wages distributed being 66,258 giving the cost per head nearly 1 anna and $9\frac{11}{16}$ pies.

To give relief to the inhabitants of the conterminous parganas where distress showed itself three works, viz., Cherai Talao, Ratanado Talao and Bisalao were opened in Jodhpur pargana.

Of these three, the work of Ratanada was continued as an ordinary work. The number of persons on Relief Works reached the maximum in May, being 896.

The total expenditure was Rs. 10,243-10-9. The wages provided were 73,66 giving the cost per head as 2 annas $\frac{11}{16}$ pies.

On 26th December 1896 the first Relief Work was opened to which three more were added later on. The maximum number of those employed on such works was 682 in the month of June. Owing to general rains in July, the people resumed agricultural operations and thus the necessity of keeping the works open ceased.

The amount sanctioned was Rs. 9,844, of which Rs. 9,116 were expended. The wages provided being 73,289, the cost per head came up to 1 anna and $11\frac{8}{9}$ pies.

The maximum number on Relief Works was 51, others were shifted to the Railway earthworks.

Phalodi.
Sheo.

In Sheo the Kutcheri construction was in progress when the scarcity made its appearance. The digging of a Nadi was also later on commenced. The amount sanctioned was Rs. 2,590, of which Rs. 2,290 were expended, the number of wages provided was 7,043. Deducting the cost of material, which amounted to Rs. 1,254, the cost per head was 0/2/6 owing to the infusion of skilled labour.

Employment of the Criminal Tribes on Relief Works.

In Nagore six works were reserved for the Baoris, to whom 11,114 wages were given. Three of these works and 7 others provided 7,403 wages to the Thoris (previously included among Criminal Tribes) so that on the whole 18,517 wages were distributed to the Criminal Tribes.

In Jodhpore 2,932 wages were given to the Bhils on Cherai Talao.

In Phalodi, Lohawat Talao and its canal provided 2,927 wages to the Bhils, while Bitri nadi gave 266 wages to the Baoris and 5 to the Thoris.

In Merta on Kundal 1,841 wages were received by the Baoris, 9,970 by the Thoris, and 14 by the Sansis; in all bringing a total of 11,825. On Padu and Lilian Talao 792 and 164 wages were received by the Baoris.

In Didwana Jaswantgurh Talao was also specially opened for the Baoris on which 700 wages were distributed to them and 280 to the Thoris.

It will thus appear that on the whole 20 relief works were opened for the Criminal Tribes and the total wages distributed were.

Baoris	...	...	14,877	} A class
Sansis	...	...	14	
Thoris	...	...	17,658	} B class
Bhils	...	...	5,859	

Gratuitous Relief.

For the physically disabled, gratuitous relief in the form of cooked *Khichri* and parched gram was doled out in five parganas,—Nagore, Merta, Phalodi, Sheo and Sankra.

The total number of persons who received gratuitous relief is 3,22,426 for a day and the total amount expended both by private (of Nagore) and State charity is Rs- 18,491 which gives $17\frac{1}{2}$ as the average number maintained per rupee.

In June the highest number of 1,340 was reached and has since then fallen off gradually reaching 589 in the last week of September.

Gratuitous relief were commenced on the 6th December 1896 in Nagore, where 2,70,607 rations were distributed.

The sum expended was Rs- 8,750, to which was added the private relief amounting to Rs- 7,000 magnanimously contributed by respectable citizens.

The number of people fed gratuitously successively rose to 1,096 in June; whence it began to fall and has reached the figure 589 in September. It gives an average of $17\frac{1}{6}$ persons fed per rupee.

In Merta it was opened on the 10th December and closed on the 17th September. The relief was afforded to 15,657 persons. The sum expended being Rs- 885, the average number fed is $17\frac{3}{4}$ per rupee.

The maximum number came up to 80 in June.

In Phalodi it began on the 12th December and closed on the 31st August and 20,882 persons received it. The sum expended was Rs- 1,018. The average

* The numbers represent the total number commuted to a day's unit.

number of persons fed is $20\frac{1}{2}$ per rupee. 95 was the highest number which was reached in June; and has since so appreciably and gradually fallen that it led to its closure by the middle of September.

In Sheo it was opened on the 8th December and closed on 31st August. 4,365 persons received gratuity. The sum expended was Rs- 236 which gives the average number as $18\frac{1}{2}$ per rupee.

The highest number was 18 and since August it dwindled to insignificance.

In Sankra it was opened on the 17th December and closed on 11th September. 10,915 persons received it. The sum expended was Rs- 602 which gives the average of $18\frac{1}{7}$ persons per rupee.

55 people were ostensibly fed.

Emigration.

From the enquiry made by Hawala Girdawars, referred to in last year Report, it was ascertained that in Nagore 4,530 men had emigrated, of these 4,471 returned and were in good condition.

Phalodi had sent 462 men, of whom all but 8 returned, 230 men out of 233 emigrated from Sankra came back.

These figures when compared with those of previous years are very low and are in themselves a testimony to the fact that the stream of emigration set in the usual course and was not at all caused by the scarcity.

235 Boaris had absconded till the close of December 1896, and during the following 4 months 174 more absconded, giving the total number of absconders as 409, of whom 249 were brought back (giving the percentage of return as 61.1) till the end of August.

It had been shown at some length in pages 43 and 44 of the Report for 1897-98 that for a pastoral country like Marwar, whose wealth principally consists in cattle, emigration to fertile countries for the purpose of finding pasturage is unavoidable. "It is not wholly" as Sir Robert Crosthwaite justly remarks "the result of a bad season, but is customary". The wave of emigration sets in with a rather greater force, when the scarcity of fodder is appreciably felt and it is not therefore surprising to find that during the present scarcity which was not severe and did not deepen into famine comparatively a smaller number of cattle emigrated towards Malwa and Kotah, where, as the Political agent observes "the people were most useful as carriers for the large quantity of arsin imported over the eastern frontier".

This fact however leads us to believe that the emigrated cattle so employed were in a healthy condition as expected. It finds further strength from the large number gathered in the Tejaji Fair at Parbatsar.

When we compare the numerical strength of the cattle at the fairs held in 1897, it appears that in the latter year there were not only a larger collection of cattle, but each head fetched a better price, and this raises a not unreasonable presumption that they must have been stronger and better conditioned than those of the preceding year.

During 1896, 15,394 cattle only were sold at a price of Rs. 3,72,548 giving Rs. 24/2/ an average value per head, whereas during the last fair held from 29th August to 11th September, 23,264 cattle were disposed of, for Rs. 6,46,045 which gives an average price of Rs. 27/12 per head, viz an increased value of 15 per cent

As with the number of emigrants, so with the number of cattle; the actual number was found on a rough census being made to be larger than previously reported. In Nagore the number of immigrated cattle when counted came up to 5253, each person who left with the cattle was on his return asked to tell the exact number and this supplementary information brings the number of emigrated cattle to 5327.

476 had emigrated from Phalodi and 9 from Sankra, giving the total number as 5812, of whom 5716 are reported to have returned, thus leaving a very small number i. e. 96 which must either have been sold or died during the migratory period.

The agricultural wealth of the country without causing distress elsewhere has in no way been impaired by these migratory trips.

It is however satisfactory to remark that the late but copious and well distributed rains that fell in the months of June, July and August brought the scarcity to an end. The September showers proved very beneficial to the standing Kharif and laid the foundation of a good Rabi.

Concluding remarks.

CHAPTER IX.

Customs Department.

Singhi Sumer Mal held charge of the Department throughout the year under the able control of Maharaj Zalim Singh Assistant Musahib Ala. The Assistant Superintendent Lodha Chandan Mal was replaced during the year by Inspector Pancholi Kesri Mal for administrative convenience.

Personnel.

The net revenue for the year, as appears from the detailed appended statement, amounted to Rs. 11,29,492-4-3, as against Rs. 9,85,407-5-3 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,44,084-15-0. The increase is attributable to the great number

Revenue.

of marriages which took place this year, and arises principally under the heads, of opium, gur, sugar, piece-goods, groceries, rice &c.

The expenditure for the year under report, amounted to Rs. 1,69,953-12-0, as against Rs. 1,67,488-10-3, showing an excess of Rs. 2,465-1-9 which occurred mainly under the heads of travelling expenses, printing charges, purchase of scales and weights and Informers' fees; as also under the head of "compensation to Mallani Jagirdars." The gross revenue, therefore, amounted to Rs. 12,99,446-0-3 as against Rs. 11,52,895-15-6 in 1896-97 which is creditable to the department.

Owing to the prevalence of plague in Bombay and Sindh, the import into Marwar of used apparel, gunny bags, bedding, rags and waste papers from the infected areas was prohibited in accordance with the orders of the Government.

It was ruled that the Informer's fees upto Rs. 10 shall be paid by a Sayar Daroga and that any amount in excess of that shall be disbursed by the Superintendent.

The levy of import duty on debased and rejected coins was remitted.

An import duty of 2 annas per *maund* was imposed on iron cuttings &c. from Railways.

It was ruled that sugar prepared at the Cawnpore sugar manufactory, shall not be imported into Marwar.

With a view to protect foreign traders from the inconvenience and detention within the limits of Marwar, it was ruled that they shall bring with them a detailed pass or certificate, to the effect that they have paid to their respective Darbars all the duties payable on the goods therein specified.

It was ordered that the concession of $\frac{1}{2}$ per *maund* granted to Jalore on the import of Timber, shall be withdrawn when such timber was subsequently taken without Jalore precincts.

With the exception of wearing apparel and jewellery imported by marriage parties, the usual duty shall be levied on all other articles in bulk of a *maund* and above.

The duty at the rate leviable on the import of silver was ordered to be levied on "Badla," "Chakkar," and "Beri," which were formerly taxed at 5 per cent, but this order was subsequently changed to the original rate.

Persons failing to deliver up at destination their pass-ports or "Rawannas," are required to pay annas two for each pass-port lost.

The Marwar Vakil at Erinpura was tentatively authorized to note down the details of parcels received at Erinpura by post to the address of Marwar subjects living along the Erinpura-Sirohi borders, to communicate the same and to attest generally "Khali Chithies."

A sum of Rs. 195-4-0 was ordered to be paid annually to the Jagirdar of Riyan in lieu of all customs' remissions payable to him.

It was arranged through the Resident, Western Rajputana States, that all customs complaints against the Erinpura Military men shall in future be referred, in the first instance, to the officer commanding the Erinpura Irregular Force, for necessary action.

The duty on the import of meteorological Instruments was remitted.

The goods by Railway found on reweighment to be shorter in weight than the weight entered in the Railway Invoices, were ordered to be let off duty to that extent, provided the Railway authorities had refunded the overcharge.

Comparative statement showing the Revenue of the Marwar Customs Department for the years 1896-97 and 1897-98.

No.	Article.	1896-97.			1897-98.		
1	Opium ...	2,42,417	15	0	2,43,668	2	9
2	Gur ...	1,32,880	0	9	1,69,594	3	0
3	Chini Khand ...	1,05,301	9	6	1,10,517	11	0
4	Musti do. ...	32,462	9	9	30,216	6	9
5	Fine cloth ...	1,56,500	4	3	1,86,887	10	3
6	Pashmina ...	2,551	12	9	3,230	2	6
7	Cloth with gold of Banars &c.	436	4	0	574	14	9
8	Do. do. Dehli made ...	1,755	14	3	2,594	1	3
9	Do. do. with false gold	891	13	0	2,000	0	9
10	Lace ...	9,224	15	6	14,301	13	3
11	Coarse cloth ...	6,854	8	0	7,540	14	9
12	Woolen do. ...	1,026	15	9	986	8	6
13	Kirana ...	83,755	10	0	1,03,853	0	3
14	Metal ...	16,373	12	3	18,481	11	3
15	Ivory ...	10,190	12	3	13,138	3	9
16	Cotton ...	6,347	12	9	15,930	4	9
17	Wool ...	39,025	2	9	47,973	5	0
18	Dressed hides	3,041	8	0	3,977	15	0
19	Ghee ...	14,687	6	6	14,640	1	3
20	Oil ...	7,272	3	6	7,691	12	3
21	Raw hides ...	5,904	12	0	6,028	14	9
22	Til ...	4,488	4	6	8,572	2	3
23	Maora ...	10,903	9	0	18,725	10	9
24	Rice ...	14,792	8	3	25,011	0	0
25	Tobacco ...	59,744	6	3	63,143	15	6
26	Animal Lones	75	14	6	58	9	6
27	Sarson ...	4,901	15	9	4,207	4	6
28	Dry fruits ...	4,631	11	6	6,337	11	0
29	Fresh do. ...	236	6	0	104	14	6
30	Ganja and charas	726	0	3	50	14	9
31	Anise seed ...	2,754	12	0	1,453	10	3
32	Cotton seed...	17,397	13	6	33,517	13	3
33	Timber ...	12,888	13	6	12,411	2	0
34	Do. (Produce in Marwar)	85	1	6	64	11	9
35	Animal ...	95,133	8	3	82,002	4	0
36	Cotton with seed	729	9	3	793	3	9
37	Bhang ...	23	11	9	54	15	0
38	Hard-ware ...	8,541	11	3	10,106	10	6
39	English guns and powder	283	4	9	516	12	6
40	English wines	974	3	9	1,476	9	3
41	Silver ...	12,929	15	6	8,132	4	3
42	Miscellaneous	11,849	7	6	7,119	15	0
43	Cash ...	9,614	11	3	11,996	2	3
Total ...		11,52,611	2	6	12,93,436	1	9
Superintendent's office establishment		284	13	0	713	10	0
Adjustment...		...	...	...	296	4	6
Grand Total Rs ...		11,52,895	15	6	12,99,446	0	3

Comparative Statement showing the expenditure of the Marwar Customs Department for the years 1896-97 and 1897-98.

No.	Particulars.	1896-97.			1897-98.		
	<i>Cost of Collection.</i>						
1	Charitable grants ...	28	2	0	23	4	0
2	Pay of Establishments ...	86,501	5	6	85,936	8	0
3	Office expenses or Contingencies	1,889	14	3	1,846	6	0
4	Carpetting, &c. ...	107	7	0	155	9	3
5	Postage and Messangers ...	1,049	10	3	1,251	1	9
6	Travelling Expenses and rents ...	1,048	0	0	1,381	12	3
7	Stationery and Oil ...	438	14	9	449	5	9
8	Rewards to Informers ...	1,364	12	0	2,400	4	6
9	Constructions and repairs of Thana	1,261	8	3	1,407	13	3
10	Discount or Hundawan ...	597	13	3	482	4	9
11	Printing forms &c ...	747	3	9	852	0	3
12	Miscellaneous including scales and weights... ..	951	7	9	1,222	8	9
	Total Rs. ...	95,986	2	9	97,408	14	6
	<i>Compensation.</i>						
1	To Kuchawan and other Jagirdars: %a Mapa &c. ...	33,790	7	0	33,471	10	6
2	To Maharaj Kishore Singhji ...	4,200	9	0	4,200	0	0
3	Charitable grants to Mahajans ...	3,756	15	9	3,756	15	9
	Total Rs. ...	41,747	6	9	41,428	10	3
	<i>Remission on Goods.</i>						
	To Mallani Jagirdars ...	12,434	14	9	17,647	13	6
	Total Rs. ...	12,434	14	9	17,647	13	6
	<i>Refunds.</i>						
	To Jaisalmir %a Opium ...	16,161	14	0	12,630	12	9
	To miscellaneous items and repayment of loans ...	1,117	14	0	837	9	0
	Total Rs. ...	17,279	12	0	13,468	5	9
	Total expenditure Rs. ...	1,67,448	4	3	1,69,953	12	0
	Amount remitted to Treasury ...	9,85,407	5	3	11,29,398	7	9
	Loans:	40	6	0	93	12	9
	Grand Total Rs. ...	11,52,895	15	6	12,99,446	0	3

CHAPTER X.

Forest Department.

Personnel. Pundit Gokal Das continued to ably superintend the department under the supervision and control of the Mahkma Khas.

Chatur Bhuj Forest Ranger was added to the staff.

Area. The survey that has recently been made shows that the forest area, as actually measured falls short by nearly 17 miles from what it was roughly supposed to be. Certain forests of Parbatsar Pargana such as Pi, Bassi, Banwal, Mayapur, Kalyatri and Bidiad, about 12 miles in area, were demarcated and conserved at the close of the year. It is under the consideration of the Darbar to make over the Siwana forests as well to the Forest Department. The total area therefore at the close of the year was made up as under:—

Khalsa forests	...	...	259.11 square miles.
Fuel and fodder reserves	...	...	5.65 „
Jagir forests	...	...	36.37 „
Total			301.13 „

Lac Industry. It is to be regretted that this experiment has to all practical purposes failed. The insects do not swarm to trees other than Dhak, whose shoots are killed by frost during the cold weather which deprived them of their natural nourishment.

Fuel and fodder reserves. The formation of village fuel and fodder reserves in fiscal villages was extended. 6209 Bighas were taken over in Pali and Sojat Parganas during the year under retrospect. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 805.

Boundaries. All the external boundary pillars were repaired and white washed while 70 were replaced by those of pucca masonry.

Survey. The survey of the forests in Desuri and Godwar ranges and Raipur was undertaken, and a major portion of it was completed. A map of the Desuri forest, as well as a rough but regular plan for its working were prepared.

Protection. The Minas of Sewari were persuaded to obtain grazing permits. With a view to facilitate the demarcation of Grassia Forest villages, the revenue work of their villages was made over to the Forest department and it is hoped a separate *guzara* will ere long be allotted for the cattle of these denizens of the forests.

Breaches of the law. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of the offences against the Forest rules and the pounding of the cattle for illicit grazing. The former fell from 269 to

263 and the latter from 4065 to 3769. A little over twenty thousand cattle were allowed to graze in the forest area.

The cutting of trees, shrubs, &c. out of the main fire line between Marwar and Meywar was continued and about 17 miles in length were cleared at a cost of Rs. 1126. The Serohi forest officer and the Merpura Jagirdar of Meywar, whose forests touch the valuable forest of Nana and Behra did not, it is to be regretted, co-operate with the Darbar.

227 acres of Khalsa forests were burnt; but an appreciable damage was done to the Raipur and Ghanerao Jagir forests, the latter suffered from a fire which came from Meywar.

It is however satisfactory to note that the postal department have as a tentative measure, introduced the use of lanterns in place of torches by Dak runners passing through the Behra forests.

The timely downpour of the rains greatly improved the natural and artificial reproductions. The Khair species, Babul sowings, teak and Bamboo planting made satisfactory progress. The germination in the nurseries is also reported to have been good; but the locusts did immense damage and white ants, rats, and frost equally did great mischief.

Two new plantations were started at His Highness' bungalow and marked progress was effected in nurseries and mangoe plantations. The expenditure fell from Rs. 20,089 to 18,776 during the year.

All the gardens including the Residency were well kept up. The financial results were:—Revenue Rs. 124 and Expenditure Rs. 8606. The Behra and Bawries were maintained at a cost of Rs. 4,737.

During the year 79,785 cubic feet of timber and 3,84,351 of fuel were removed from the Forests; but as the Railway freight is rather prohibitive, the forest fuel can not command the Jodhpur market.

The actual revenue has risen from Rs. 22,333 to Rs. 23,915 and expenditure from Rs. 19,155 to Rs. 20,434 leaving a surplus of Rs. 3,481 only. The increase in the expenditure is reported to be due to the employment of a new forest ranger.

CHAPTER XI.

Salt and Abkari Department.

Pancholi Mukand Chund remained in charge of both of these Departments which worked well as usual.

SECTION I.

Salt.

The Government Salt Works at Phalodi were closed from 1st April 1897 and the balance stock of salt amounting to 86,701 *maunds* was made over to the Darbar for sale with effect from 1st October 1897, the price of the Salt sold being payable to the Government Salt Department at the rate of one and a half anna, a British *maund*. A Raj Inspector was appointed at Phalodi, and the quantity of salt sold during the six months ending 31st March 1898 amounted to 4284 *maunds*.

The outturn of edible salt from the various salt sources was 2,41,919 *maunds* which together with 3,13,038 *maunds*, the balance of the previous year, gave a total of 5,54,957 *maunds* for disposal, out of which 2,40,704 *maunds* were sold, leaving a balance of 3,14,253 *maunds* at the close of the year.

The receipts from the various salt sources, excluding 7081 *maunds* lapsed during the year, were as under:—

Pachbhadra	...	...	1,70,000 <i>maunds</i> .
Didwana	...	...	40,000 „
Phalodi	...	...	7,919 „
Sambhar and Nawa	...	...	14,000 „
For Khasa Rasora from Pachbhadra			10,000 „
Total	...	2,41,919	„

The revenue derived from the duty free salt as well as from Khari amounted to Rs. 5,92,053 out of which Rs. 5,22,224 were realized during the year under report. The sale proceeds from the salt in stock were Rs. 23,789 while that from Khari Rs. 4,180

Khari Salt. The balance of Khari salt in stock was 15,954 *maunds* of which 2,107 *maunds* were disposed of during the year.

Rs. 24,695 were realized out of the balance of previous years which aggregated to Rs. 72,173. The amount outstanding on 31st March 1898 was Rs. 1,17,307 as under:—

Outstanding balance of the previous years ... Rs. 47,478

Arrears for the year under report ... „ 69,829

Total Rs. 1,17,307

The total sum realized from the sale of salt as well as from the recovery of arrears amounted to Rs. 5,46,919 of which Rs. 5,39,858 were remitted to the Darbar Treasury, the balance of Rs. 7,061 being expended under different heads.

3,045 maunds of saltpetre were manufactured during the year for which 17 licenses were granted which brought in fees amounting to Rs. 3,021.

There were 12 cases pending under this head from last year, and 16 were filed during the year, thus giving a total of 28 cases for disposal, of which 20 were disposed of, the balance at the close of the year being 8.

Smuggling of duty free Salt.

Only one case under this head was reported during the year which was disposed of.

SECTION II.

Abkari.

Stills and licensed shops.

The number of stills and licensed shops at the end of the year stood as under:—

Stills	...	...	...	121
Licensed shops	...	...	...	154

The total receipts from the Jagir and Hawala villages wherein 34 Pattas were granted during the year, amounted to Rs. 97,837 as noted below—

Jagir	...	...	Rs.	75,194
Hawala	...	...	Rs.	22,643

Recovery of arrears.

A sum of Rs. 685 was realized out of Rs. 3801 shown as outstanding in the last year's report.

The total excise revenue during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,13,675 of which Rs. 87,372 were remitted to the treasury and Rs. 9,016 expended in departmental expenses.

The memo given below shows the distillations as well as the number of bottles sold and the price realized there from for the year under report.

Distillation.	Number of bottles sold.	Price realized.
Asa 5,880	4,937	Rs. 6,993
Dubara 2,280	2,713	„ 2,035
Chhata 7,7280	7,5491	„ 4,2463
Total ... 85,440	83,142	51,492

A comparison with the figures of the last year shows that there was a slight falling off in the number of distillations as also in the number of the bottles sold.

Ruling Prices. There was no change in the ruling prices of liquor during the year.

The number of Jagirdars and Maharajes who enjoyed the privilege of having one still of their own was 81 and 5 respectively and the sum awarded to them as compensation amounted to Rs 12,527.

131 licenses and one Putta were granted during the year in connection with the contracts of Bhang and Charas which yielded an income of Rs 4,648 against Rs 4,470 of the previous year.

There was a balance of 42 cases of the breach of rules at the commencement of the year, 99 were new institutions, which gave a total of 141 for disposal. The number disposed of during the year was 89 leaving a balance of 52 when the year closed.

Breach of Rules.

CHAPTER XII.

Mints.

The coinage of silver bullion has of late considerably fallen. The inactivity of the mints is directly attributable to the stringent measures adopted by the Darbar to guard against the flow of the depreciated bullion and this fact alone accounts for the comparative fall in the mint revenue, which however exceeds the budgetted amount. The duty on the sliding scale still continues.

General.

It may however be stated that the Bijeshahi rupee contains an alloy of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and in weight it is less by 2 *Ratis* from a British standard *Tola* so that every Bijeshahi contains $\frac{191}{205}$ *Tolas* of pure silver.

Only two mints *viz.*, the one at Jodhpore and the other at Pali worked during the year. The Nagore as well as the Kuchaman mints remained inactive.

The memo. given below shows the figure of coinage struck during the year in each mint.

		Gold Mohurs.	Bije shahi Rupees.
Jodhpur	...	5,761	1,186
Pali	...	nil,	328

The total receipts from the mints of Jodhpur, Pali and Nagore aggregated to Rs. 25,556 while the expenses amounted to Rs 2,570.

Revenue and expenditure.

The mint revenue, as noticed in the last year's report, consists of coinage duty, marking duty and other miscellaneous items including lace contracts. The figures for each mints for the year under report stood as under.

		<i>Coinage. duty. Rs.</i>	<i>Marking duty. Rs.</i>	<i>Miscellaneous (includ- ing lace contract)</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
Jodhpur	...	5,291	8,190	7,729	21,210	1,600
Pali	...	9	516	635	1,160	480
Nagore	...	<i>nil</i>	109	3,077	3,186	490
Total	...	<u>5,300</u>	<u>2,815</u>	<u>12,441</u>	<u>25,556</u>	<u>2,570</u>

The sum remitted to the treasury during the year under report amounted to Rs. 21,778.

This is a mint worked by the Thakur of Kuchawan with the permission of the Darbar. The Iktisanda contains an alloy of 35·5 per cent and is $\frac{38}{41}$ of a British Indian standard. It is 4·5 per cent less in weight than the Bijeshahi.

Kuchawan mint.

CHAPTER XIII.

Railway and Public Works Department.

Section I.—Railway.

The strict economy with which the line is worked and the admirable way in which it is managed redound to the credit of Mr. W. Home, Manager Jodhpur-Bickaneer Railway.

Control.

The construction of the Jodhpore section of the Shadipalli-Balotra line was pushed on, the total cost till the close of the year was Rs. 11,20,502 against the estimate of Rs. 42,77,574 of which Rs. 10,66,190 were expended during the year.

Shadipalli-Balotra Line.

The earth work of all the banks except that of the last 9 miles was practically completed and most of the heavy cuttings were more than half done. A few culverts were built and a few miles of ballast was collected.

The Permanent way materials and girders for the 1st 60 miles were ordered and paid for, an Engineer's bungalow was built at Barmere and station buildings and staff quarters erected at Gol, Baitu, Barmere, Jesai and Bhandar.

Owing to a very heavy flood, last monsoon, in the Luni River which has beaten the record of the last 34 years, the new railway embankment was breached and carried away by the overflows in many places in the first 14 miles and considerable alterations in the section consequently effected.

The aforesaid cost of construction was wholly defrayed by the Darbar Treasury; but as it will not be able to pay the heavier charges, the Darbar proposes with the sanction of the Government of India to raise a loan of about twenty-five lacs from the Mysore State.

The Railway hospitals at Jodhpur and Merta Road were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,542 against the estimate of Rs. 2,405. The sum expended during the year amounted to Rs. 242.

Railway hospitals.

The portable engine for workshop cost Rs. 1,321 against the estimate of Rs. 1,500.

One train was fitted with an installation on Stone's Electric lighting system and a separate installation was put in the Manager's carriage, reference to which was made in last year's report. The lighting of the train is so far reported to be satisfactory.

Electric lighting in trains.

The gross revenue of the Jodhpore Railway for the year aggregated to Rs. 10,56,000 while working expenses amounted to Rs. 3,76,850 giving Rs. 6,79,150 as net profits—which represents a yield of 10·50 per cent on the Capital cost against 11·07 of the last year.

Revenue.

The receipts from the Coaching Traffic were lower than usual, owing to the prevalence of plague and famine. The goods traffic also decreased as the export of grain from Balotra to Bickaneer stopped from August 1897. On the other hand the working expenses also exhibited a decrease in the item of maintenance, as no new rails were laid during the year. The Locomotive expenses had to bear the cost of the renewals of parts of the fire boxes of the old E. class Engines.

SECTION II.—PUBLIC WORKS.

During the year a sum of Rs. 4,67,657 was laid out on the Public Works carried on under the supervision of Mr. Home.

The expenditure on establishment, exclusive of the Police staff and Sowars (Rs. 5,833) cashiers (Rs. 674) Telegraph Instructor (Rs. 457) and His Highness' saloon-man and Bhishti (Rs. 142) was 19,004 i. e. 4·06 per cent of the cost of works executed.

Establishment.

(47)

Pay and travelling allowance of Engineer ... Rs. 7,455

" " " " Assistant Engineer ... " 3,360

" " " " Overseers, Sub-overseers and staff ... " 6,424

Office ... " 1,765

Total Rs. 19,004

The receipts and expenditure on gardens were Rs. 15,295 and Rs. 80; and on Dak bungalows and hospital buildings Rs. 764 and Rs. 1,278 respectively.

Garden Dak bungalow &c.

Rs. 5,530 were credited on account of the tramway materials transferred to other works so that the total expenditure fell to Rs. 8,07,930 as would appear from the en-

Jaswantsagar Tank.

closed memo.

Estimate.	Work.	Expendi- ture during 1897-98.	Expendi- ture from commence- ment of ope- rations to the end of March
13,18,253	Bund	-3712,	8,07,930
49,208	Construction of Bhavi canal ...	238	50,791.
46,733	Do. left canal ...	333	45,806

Some 5 miles of distributing canals were made.

The cost of the maintenance of the tank and canals for the year was Rs. 1,117.

The construction of these tanks was postponed owing to the heavy expenditure, the Railway is likely to cause and they are kept on the list of the famine Relief works, to be taken up when necessary.

Dhaolera and Kairla Tanks.

The excavation of the service reservoir was however done and cost Rs. 3,000 for 1,13,640 cubic feet of rock cutting.

Jodhpore water works.

This tramway is now complete and working, and is, it is believed, the first line of the kind in India worked by steam.

Censorvancy Tramway.

Between 50 and 60 wagon loads are dealt with daily, they are at present taken out in 2 trains to a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the city, where the night soil is trenched and refuse burnt.

Each night soil wagon has a capacity of 20 cubic feet and each refuse wagon of 25 cubic feet. The Engines which have 5 inch cylinders take 36 of these wagons in a train but could take 15 per cent more as the gradient is mostly with the load. The Tramway could easily deal with 5 times as heavy a traffic as at present.

The whole work which consists of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of line of 14lb rails on stone sleepers, $4\frac{1}{3}$ miles of 25lb rails on stone sleepers, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of 12lb rails on steel sleepers, the latter being laid at the trenching ground—2 Engines, 40 night soil and 40 refuse wagons, cost Rs. 1,17,728 against the estimated cost of Rs. 1,28,437. The expenditure during the year aggregated to Rs. 65,071.

The part where steam power is used is worked by the Public Works Department which also maintains all the line and rolling stock. The loading, hauling by animal power, and trenching are done by the Municipality.

The new installation mentioned in last year's report was erected and is now working, though it is still in the hands of Messers J. Fleming and Co., the Contractors.

Electric lighting at His Highness the Maharaja's House and Grounds.

It consists of 2 dynamos each capable of working 635 lamps of 16 candle power, and the dynamos are driven by two 14 H. P. vertical Engines.

The steam is supplied by 3 locomotive boilers, which will also supply steam for the old Engine and dynamo which will shortly be located in the same building with the new ones.

There are 3 main circuits from the Dynamos (1) to the Maharaja's bungalow (2) to several smaller houses and lights in the garden (3) to the stables and dog kennels.

The current from each dynamo can be turned on to either of the circuits.

	Rs.
Cost of the Engines, boilers, dynamos, wires, &c.	49,780
Lamp posts in the garden, Lamp and other fittings	3,648
Buildings including quarters for staff ...	8,430
<u>Total ...</u>	<u>61,858</u>

The mills are being erected for grinding flour for the men and crushing grain for the Imperial Service troops. The plant consists of a 20 H. P. Horizontal Engine and locomotive boiler, 2 pairs 42" stone mills and two 4" corn crushers, a smutter for clearing the grain and a separator.

The output is to be 400 *maunds* of flour and 200 *maunds* of crushed grain per diem.

The cost is estimated to be Rs. 31,320; the Machinery including erection 25,000 and Buildings Rs. 6,320.

The expenditure till the close of the year was Rs 23,927.

The realizations amounted to Rs 3,005 during the year at a cost of Rs 2,773, a slightly better results than last year.

The total expenditure of the tramway aggregated to Rs 15,105 against the estimate of Rs 11,565.

The passenger cars are not very well patronised by the public in spite of the low fares.

It is proposed to somewhat improve the passenger facilities by running a car along the conservancy tramway line to Odeymandar and perhaps to Mahamandar.

Ice and Sodawater Factory. This work continues to show good results.

<i>Receipts.</i>	Rs.	
Ice	13,131	
Aerated waters	2,541	
Miscellaneous	338	16,010
<i>Expenditure.</i>		
Staff	2,125	
Coal and stores	4,916	7,041
<i>Balance, net profits.</i>		8,969
The output was		
Ice produced ...	...	107.2 tons
Ice sold ...	...	89.4 tons
		<hr/>
Balance melted		17.8 tons
Dozens of Soda water sold ...	...	3,545
do. of other aerated waters ...	...	1,318

The following are the principal works carried out at Jodhpore by the Assistant Engineer.

This work has been finally completed at a cost of Rs 83,017 against the estimate of Rs. 1,04,818.

Additions to the Jubilee offices.

This work consisted of a large double storied entrance to the Hospital, in it are four wards each $18\frac{1}{2}' \times 17\frac{1}{2}'$ and one $30' \times 12'$.
Male wards and operating rooms in the Hewson Hospital.

A separate building for operations was also built, containing 2 rooms each $15' \times 15'$, one of them is lighted from the roof for eye operations. There is also a dressing room $12' \times 12'$ and 2 bath rooms.

These two large double storied houses are built as a sanitarium on the top of the highest hill near Jodhpore (1,100ft). They consist each of eight rooms averaging $20' \times 23'$ with central hall and staircase and necessary bath rooms and verandahs.
Two bungalows on Bara Bhakar hill.

This building was completed at a cost of Rs. 71,500. It is lit by electric light and a tramway to remove litter is being laid around the four sides of the quadrangle.
Stables for His Highness the Maharajah.

The annexed statement gives details of other Public Works executed during 1897-98.

Statement showing the estimate and expenditure on the Public Works.

Serial No.	Estimate.	Name of Work.	Estimated expenditure for 1897-98.	Estimated total Expenditure from commencement of operations to the end of March 1898.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1	600	Stables and carriage sheds for Jodhpore Dak bungalow	541	
2		Working water lift	2,613	
3		Working of Conservancy train	2,341	
4		Repairs to Abu bungalows	1,508	
5	8,988	Building dining room at Marwar Junction ...	81	7,815
6	49,789	Electric light at His Highness' bungalow Extension	26,858	
7		Working	5,976	
8	8,430	Engine house, &c	7,341	8,193
9		Apparatus, fixing wires, &c	1,794	1,794
10	3,630	Out houses and compound wall	1,326	
11		Working wind mill	708	
12		Dholera bund	3	440
13		Repairs to buildings and roads at Jaswantpura	1,513	
14	3,84,725	Water supply for Jodhpore city	3,000	
15		Suspense	2,410	
16		Repairs to miscellaneous buildings at Jodhpore	6,357	
17		Repairs to canals and bunds at Jodhpore ...	613	
18		Repairs to Hewson hospital	825	
19	12,080	Male wards and operating room at Hewson hospital	11,079	11,079
20	10,573	Jaswant female hospital	2,226	9,380
21	207	Repairs to Jail hospital	139	
22	5,025	Additions to Hospital Assistant's quaters in Hewson hospital	4,760	
23		Iron gates for Dr. Adam's bungalow ...	120	
24	3,711	Additions to Dr. Sommervilles' bungalow ...	3,607	

Serial No.	Estimate.	Name of Work.	Estimated Expendi-	Estimated total Ex-
			ture for 1897-98.	penditure from commencement of operations to the end of March 1898
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs
25	4,305	New cemetery at Bhakatsagar, compound wall, well and Road... ..	2,517	4027
26	640	Repairs to old cemetery at Sursagar ...	179	584
27	50,040	2 bungalows on Bara Bhaka hill ...	20,843	44,994
28	6,085	Jaswant College in Raj bagh ...	3,742	5,914
29	1,835	Additions to School Mistress' bungalow ...	392	1,831
30	7,205	Durbar School in Nazar bagh ...	4,185	7,004
31	8,000	Rajput School at Mondore ...	1,939	6,940
32		Repairs to filter at Kaga ...	691	
33	335	Do. to 2 bungalows on Chitar hill ...	332	
34		Do. to workshop at Jodhpore ...	170	
35	450	Do. to Medical Officer's Office ...	376	
36	847	Additions and alterations to Administrative Medical Officer's clerks' Quarters ...	302	
37	364	Fixing pipes with sluice to the filter Shekawat's tank ...	15	281
38	1,238	Fencing barracks at Shekhawatji's tank ...	1,160	1,160
39	1,824	Repairs to Regiment wards at Shekhawatji's tank ...	1,215	
40	1,000	Plastering store room at Shekawatji's tank ...	150	966
41	4,122	Additions and alterations to Mr. Hurmazshaws bungalow ...	2,098	4,098
42	3,385	Building permanent washing Ghats and Khalia for Dhobies at Mundore ...	1,224	1,224
		Residency.—		
43	...	Repairs and petty jobs to—	920	
44	678	Additions and alterations to Mir Munshi's quarters ...	119	622
45	1,792	Repairs to Residency buildings ...	1,879	
46	4,250	Additions to clerks and Munshi's quarters	4,000	4,000
47	2,600	Additions to vakil's house ...	2,110	2,110
48	4,858	Racquet court ...	4,069	4,069
49	2,873	Billiard room ...	2,805	2,805

Serial number.	Estimate.	Name of work.	Estimated expenditure for 1897-98.	Estimated total expenditure from commencement of operations to end of March 1898.
			Rs.	Rs.
50	Rs. 250	Making saddlery	200	200
51	11,303	Raika Bagh.— New Veranda and Bath room to Ghaswali Kothce	3,735	11,172
52	8,670	Extension of stables and kothries for Kaim Khani lines	4,398	8,273
53	400	Whitewashing stables	370	
54	6,962	Extension of new stables with store house on the top and Bazaar	1,678	6,590
55	2,850	Koondies for Kaim Khani lines	1,055	2,655
56	1,200	Repairs to Maharaj, Kishore Singh's bun- galow	558	
57	940	Repairs to rooms and stables in the line of the old buggi khana	400	400
58	1,000	Repairs to octagonal bungalow	123	968
59	394	Covering a well	196	196
60	2,455	Additions and alterations to bungalow in front of Sir Pratap Singh's bungalow	246	2,455
61	1,600	Alterations to upper story of Ghaswali Kothie	1,472	1,472
62	400	Repairs to pucca canal at Ratanada	357	
63	7,560	His Highness' bungalow— Porch on the back side of Durbar's bungalow	5,262	6,185
64	15,200	30 servants quarters and 4 store houses	9,025	14,629
65	2,088	Fowls and oven house	255	2,046
66	4,860	Chick doors	2,104	4,545
67	29,384	16 carriage sheds in Kaim Khani lines	2,398	19,228
68	23,592	64 dog kennels with verandas	10,610	18,480
69	19,004	Third story on Durbar's bungalow	53	18,712
70	8,185	Repairing and painting 8 wooden bungalow	4,608	7,392
71	5,000	Marble flooring	4,202	4,202
72	6,667	White stone bungalow	600	6,095

Serial No.	Estimate.	Name of Work.	Estimated Expenditure for 1897-98.	Estimated total Expenditure from commencement of operations to the end of March 1898.
	Rs		Rs	Rs
73	3,275	Double storied godown	2,260	3,066
74	4,964	Miscellaneous works	2,482	4,009
75		Viceroy's camping ground and road ...	889	4,030
76	1,900	Latrines	182	1,494
77	4,025	Filter at Ratanada	488	3,695
78	77,374	75 stables with verandhas &c. ...	38,180	64,491
79	1,290	Horse jumping school	344	990
80	12,790	Stables for Captain Mayne and out-houses	11,599	11,599
81	2,800	Enlarging cricket ground	1,804	1,804
82	2,545	Covering the roof of wooden bungalows with tin sheets	1,189	
83	1,550	Room for shoeing horses	1,337	
84	5,035	Female servants' quarters and subterranean passage	4,426	
85	13,588	Laying pipes from Ratanada to His Highness' bungalow	975	12,205
86	1,232	Platform to race course	961	
87	2,476	Turning Kothries into store houses with shelves under the wooden Bungalow ...	1,960	
88	3,794	6 out houses and cook house with verndah for white stone bungalow ...	2,785	
89	1,255	Five tanks for fountains	252	809
90	.....	Horse jumping place behind Captain Mayne's house	797	
91	5,150	Fixing new doors with chick doors in the third store verandah	2,700	
92	2,227	Fixing iron and stone hand railing over the bungalow	1,816	
93	400	Iron trellis work for creepers in the garden	320	
94	8,000	Laying Chami stuff 3 inches thick over the polo ground	6,514	6,514

Serial No.	Estimate.	Name of Work.	Estimated Expenditure for 1897-98.	Estimated total Expenditure from commencement of operations to end of March 1898.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
95	466	Raising road in His Highness' front porch	274	
96	.....	Road to Durbar's Bungalow... ..	510	510
97	1,510	Planting <i>dub</i> in cricket ground No. 3. ...	449	662
98	4,972	Putting porch and lightening conductor	1,328	4,320
99	5,327	Additions and alterations to white stone bungalow	4,090	
100	.....	<i>Houz</i> for Fowl house	292	
101	11,432	3 Lawn tennis courts, 2 Badmintons and a polo ground	2,280	11,380
		Ratanada—		
102		Deepening Ratanada tank (famine relief works)	5,921	5,000
103	14,320	Laying water pipes and columns to 14 bungalows	395	11,744
104	3,100	Repairs to Maharaj Jiwan Singh's bungalow	2,217	
105	710	Making almirah and arm sockets for guns, spears, &c., for Jodha squadron ...	94	544
106	168	Deepening a well at Katchola Nada ...	51	
107	6,685	Swimming bath at Ratanada	5,046	
108	2,420	New trough for horses in Jodha line ...	1,253	
109	.....	Cleaning well at Sir Paratap Singh's Bungalow	204	
		Miscellaneous—		
110	1,04,818	Additions to General Offices	16,807	83,017
111	2,07,751	Chopasni bund	4,249	15,786
112	.....	Wells at Chopasni	2,693	12,746
113	.....	Balsamand Trevor Fair	201	681
		Roads—		
114	.....	Repairs to Pali roads	46	
115	.....	do Jodhpore roads	7,002	

Seril No.	Estimate.	Name of Work.	Estimated Expenditure for 1897-98.	Estimated total Expenditure from commencement of operations to end of March 1898.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
116	35,692	Pucca road from Masooria hill to Pratapsagar via Akhey Raj's tank	11,041	31,865
117	1,308	Road from Fort to Deokund	1,168	
118	2,185	Repairs to roads round General offices ...	1,873	
119	2,500	Road from Maharaj Kishore Singh's Baori to Lalsagar	1,175	2,175
120	.....	Road from General Offices to Shekawatji's tank	90	690
121	1,460	Salt godown at Pachpadra (contributinal work)	1,460	

Statement of roads for 1897-98.

LOCALITY.	LENGTH IN MILES ON 31st MARCH 1898.		METALLED ROADS.		UNMETALLED ROAD.		REMARKS.
	Unmetalled.	Metalled.	Construction.	Maintenance.	Construction.	Maintenance.	
...		(a)	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
About Jodhpore	2.50	42.65	13,384	7,002	.....	.....
About Pali	0.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	
About Jaswantpura	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sendra-Erinpura road	96.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

(a) Of this, a road 0.19 miles long to Deokund was made during the year.

CHAPTER XIV.

Sanitation and Dispensaries.

Lt.-Colonel A. Adams M. D. who was promoted to the charge of the Administrative Medical Officer, has been, as usual, considerate and attentive in his treatment which has earned him great popularity, which he well deserves.

In Jodhpur city 988 births and 931 deaths were registered during the year giving a birth rate of 15·97 and a death rate of 15·05 against 13·81 and 19·01 per mille respectively of the previous year. Though a slight improvement in the registration of births was effected, yet it is to be regretted that the people are generally averse to reporting their domestic occurrences; but endeavours are being made to secure accurate registration, by overcoming their prejudices in this direction.

The sanitary tramway for Jodhpur city was completed and the night soil and the debris of the city and suburbs are now carried 5 miles beyond the city limits, where they are trenched into the ground or burnt. This has greatly improved the sanitation both of the city and its surroundings, and done away to a considerable extent with the difficulties of the buffalo carriage, hitherto experienced.

A sanitary Hospital Assistant was employed to superintend the vital statistics and recommend sanitary measures both in the Jodhpur city and the districts. The vaccinators are also instructed in the elementary sanitation rules in the slack season and are directed to advise the villagers with regard to the protection of the water supply, cleaning of the village surface drainage, prevention of epidemics and other matters connected with their health.

There were 21 Hospitals and Dispensaries, 4 of which were opened during the year viz one in village Bhatki, one in Sojat, one at the Jodhpur Railway station and one at Merta Road Railway station, the latter two being for the Railway staff on the Jodhpur Bickaneer Railway. All of these are supported by the Marwar Durbar. Besides these, there were 3 Salt Revenue dispensaries and one Western Rajputana States' Residency Dispensary.

A new wing of 5 wards was added to the Hewson General Hospital at Jodhpur, capable of containing 25 beds, and a building containing two operating rooms (one for the eye and the other for the ordinary surgery) was also added during the year under report.

It is under the consideration of the Durbar to open a dispensary at Shergurh.

In the Hospitals and Dispensaries 102,691 patients were treated, 1,504 of whom were indoor patients, giving an increase of 18,353 and 613 over the figures of the previous year. In these institutions 1,048 major and 6,579 minor operations were performed which are by far in excess of the preceding year. In the Jodhpur Residency Dispensary 2,616 outpatients were treated

against 2,007 of the previous year, 4 major and 44 minor operations were performed against 83 minor of the previous year.

In the 3 Salt Revenue dispensaries 2,285 outdoor and 163 indoor patients were treated and 8 major and 101 minor operations were performed against 4,037 out, and 242 in-patients and 21 major and 195 minor operations of the last year. These dispensaries are kept up for the people employed under the Salt Revenue Department. The figures however indicate a healthy season.

The Residency Surgeon performed 416 major operations during the year, 267 of which were extractions of lens for cataract, 12 lithotomies and 16 litholapaxies; the balance was made up by the excision of internal piles, radical hernias and many other such important operations. The remarkable increase in the major operations by Lt. Colonel A. Adams has made him very popular, as a large majority of them was successful.

Miss C. Adams M. D. performed 259 major operations in the Jaswant Hospital for women, many of them being gynaccological. She also performed 15 extractions of the lens for cataract and once removed a stone from the female bladder.

This Hospital is now well attended by the *Pardanashin* and other female patients, no admission to male members being allowed. This restriction acts as a healthy incentive to encourage female patients to seek relief from it. Miss-Adams visits many ladies who are in close *purdah* at their own houses, free of charge, and in this way reaches people who were hitherto beyond skilful medical aid.

The 21 Dispensaries cost Rs. 41,730 against Rs. 26,845 of which Rs. 9401
 Expenditure. against Rs. 7,392 were expended in European
 Medicines, Rs. 756 against Rs. 675 on Bazar Me-
 dicines and Rs. 2,765 against Rs. 1,079 on the dieting of indoor patients.

The out dispensaries were regularly inspected by the Residency Sur-
 Inspection. geon who found them in good repairs and well
 supplied with medicines, surgical instruments
 and appliances.

During the months of April, July, August and September, 123 cases
 Cholera. and 35 deaths from cholera were reported from
 the Didwana and Bilara parganas. The disease
 was not of a severe type and was in some cases undoubtedly due to the
 consumption of bad grain which was used on account of the scarcity which
 prevailed.

Malarial fevers as usual headed the list. Skin diseases, many of which
 were syphilitic, came second in point of preva-
 Prevailing diseases. lence. Ulcers, ophthalmia, and Otorrhoea were,
 as in other years, very frequently seen at the dispensaries and their number
 was much the same as in 1896. Rheumatic affections and lung diseases
 were as usual prevalent. Dyspepsia, diarrhoea and dysentery were more

common, which is ascribed by the Residency Surgeon to the prevailing scarcity, in which the old grain was used which is generally stored during years of plenty to tide over the famine years which are not infrequent.

Some cases of leprosy and mycetoma were also treated in the dispensaries; the number of the former was far in excess of the previous year, which is accounted for by the increase in the number of dispensaries where the incurables of the surrounding country generally rush.

Quinine was sold at 47 Post offices in 1896, and 129 packets of 102 doses of 5 grains each were sold during the year against 53 packets of the last year. Two new Post offices were opened during the year and supplied with a permanent advance of quinine packets. The largest sale effected was at Nana Railway Station where 9 packets were disposed of.

Two Hindu girls were entertained at the Agra Medical School at the beginning of the last season and were awarded two scholarships of Rs 10 each, which were founded some years ago by His Highness the late Maharajah Sir Jaswant Singh G. C. S. I. One of them attempted suicide and had to be dismissed, and the other refused to continue her studies and returned home.

There were 81 vaccinators, 7 Assistant Superintendents and 1 Deputy Superintendent employed during the year. The vaccinators performed 88,688 primary and 76 revaccinations with a successful percentage of 99.19 in the former and 59.21 in the latter, against 77,266 primary and 40 revaccinations with a successful percentage of 99.46 and 37.50 respectively of the previous year. The average number of vaccinations performed by each vaccinator was 1095.85 against 943.98 in the preceding year. The increase in the number of vaccinations performed is satisfactory.

The Superintendent, Lieut: Col. A. Adams, inspected 501 villages and saw 10,093 children, 98.18 per cent of whom had been successfully vaccinated. The Deputy Superintendent of vaccination inspected 862 villages and saw 17,246 children, with 98.61 per cent of success, and the six Assistant Superintendents inspected 2,739 villages and saw 41,107 children, 27.57 per cent of whom were successfully vaccinated.

Each successful vaccination cost 27 pies against 28 of the previous year.

One female vaccinator is still employed to work in houses where there is close *pardah* and sweeper vaccinators are employed for the low caste people—an arrangement which works very satisfactory.

The Marwar border is so extensive and so much exposed where it touches the borders of the Bombay Presidency that there have been many threatenings of the visitation of plague, since that disease became epidemic in that part of the country. Moreover the Marwaris carry on trade in Bombay and the Deccan, and as soon as the disease became virulent, they fled in large numbers to their homes, consequently there was a constant influx of people; and as there was no means of watching these new comers to their respective villages, the Durbar had to establish observation camps on the lines of rail and also at the town and villages, most exposed to the danger of infection.

These camps were established at Nana, Erinpura Road, Falna, Rani, Marwar Junction, Sojat, (on R.-M. Ry.) and Pali, Jodhpur, Merta Road, Mundwa, Nagore, Kuchawan Road (on J.-B. Ry.) and on the Serohi and Palanpur borders. The customs officers at all stations had strict orders to prevent people from infected places from going into villages until they had thoroughly exposed their clothes and baggage to the Sun and till it had been ascertained that they were thoroughly disinfected. The period of such detention was fixed at 10 days. Three Inspectors and a Supervisor were constantly on tour to see that the rules and orders on the subject were duly attended to and it is very satisfactory to note that the preventive measures suggested by Dr. Adams and the exertions of the Durbar had an excellent effect in preserving Marwar from the dangerous scourge.

CHAPTER XV.

SECTION I.

Girai Department.

Rai Bahadur Munshi Kishorilal held charge of the Department as usual, and visited the districts of Parbatsar, Didwana, Nagore, Marote, Merta, Phalodi, Jalore Pachbhadra, Malani and Nawa during the year.

The year under report compares favourably with the previous year, as regards the occurrence of heinous offences, there being a marked decrease in both the number of dacoities and highway robberies.

The number of dacoities committed during the year, was 12 against 15 of the previous year, of which 4 occurred in Phalodi, 3 in Bali, 2 in Desuri and 1 each in Merta, Jalore and Sheo.

81 criminals were involved in the 12 dacoity cases against 109 of the previous year; the number concerned in each case ranged between 6 and 10 as per memo given below.

Cases committed by 6 persons	6
„ 8 „	2
„ 5 „	2
„ 9 „	1
„ 10 „	1

The property plundered in all the dacoities amounted to Rs 9,873.

51 Highway robberies involving 117 persons were reported to have occurred during the year, against 72 of the last

Highway robberies.

year, of which 5 cases are said to have been committed by one, 32 by two, 8 by three and 6 by four persons.

The following Memo. gives the number of cases occurred and the amount of property plundered in each Pargana.

	No. of cases.	amount of property.
Nagore	14	2,883
Sojat	6	1,632
Jodhpur	4	497
Jaswantpura	4	453
Jalore	4	612
Merta	3	1,059
Bilara	3	274
Phalodi	2	326
Pali	2	109
Pachbhadra	2	5,063
Bali	2	19
Jaitaran	1	4
Sheo	1	160
Desuri	1	3
Siwana	1	144
Marote	1	87

During the year, 7 cases of Highway robberies were elucidated and 15

Offenders arrested and property recovered.

robbers arrested. The amount of property recovered in the cases elucidated amounted to

Rs 5,010.

The number of approvers on security was 18 during the year under report, and the cost of their maintenance amounted to Rs. 996.

Approvers.

The Bhomias of Bhinmal, with about 200 Bhil followers went out into outlawry for certain alleged grievances.

Necessary precautions were however taken to bring them back and settle them and to prevent them from committing any *wardat*.

Bhandari Foujraj and Bhagat Singh were temporarily deputed in connection with the proposed arrangements of investigating the opium smuggling cases.

Opium smuggling.

The few number of cases elucidated till now tend to show that there is but little necessity for keeping up a special detective establishment for the purpose.

SECTION II.

Settlement of the Criminal Tribes.

Mota Bakhtawar Mull continued to Superintend the Department, whose detailed report for 9 months ending with the calender year is seperately published in accordance with the instructions of the Thuggi and Dacoity office.

Control.

The Resident Western Rajputana States inspected the Baories of Pali and Sojat Perganas at Kharda.

Resident's tour.

The male adult population rose to 6360, which is partly due to the natural tendency of growth and partly to the inclusion of 37 Bhils, 32 Minas, 1 Koli and 1 Thori placed under class A according to the new classification, referred to, in last year's Report.

Population

Out of these, only 50 members were traced and registered, and 142 Moghias who had absconded were brought back and settled.

The Baories muster strong in Jaitaran, Merta, Sojat, Nagore, Bilara and Jodhpur; in the last two parganas, Sansis also are found in comparatively larger numbers.

2,104 Bighas of land were added to the old holdings which measured 1,70,588 bighas at the close of the last year.

Land.

Deducting the possessions of the absconders and the portion which forms the subject matter of disputes, the net area held by the A class members comes to 1,54,319 bighas, giving on an average $25\frac{1}{2}$ bighas per head. The average of the Baories is the highest and that of the Sansis lowest.

The regularly surveyed *Pattas* with sketches of the holdings on the reverse are in course of preparation.

There is a satisfactory increase in the number of cattle possessed by the A class members. The scheme for branding the cattle has been set a-working, which has tended to reduce the number of the cattle thefts previously resorted to by the Criminal Tribes.

The Amins surveyed 11936 $\frac{3}{4}$, 60, and 1192 $\frac{3}{4}$ Bighas of land held by the Baories, Sansis, and the B class members respectively in the parganas of Nagore, Marote, Sojat, Bilara, and Merta. It is to be regretted that their work is still unsatisfactory.

The average number of Bighas per Amin falls short of what it had been last year.

The *chowkidari lag-bag* of the A class members was levied in 12 parganas which aggregated to Rs. 42,527 and 8,659 maunds of grain.

The total amount of expenditure incurred on the colony settlements of Sadri, Dudore, Pali, Sojat, and Burarwa amounted to Rs. 8,136 and the realizations to Rs. 7,600. The total amount of debt consequently rose to Rs. 35,791.

1564 thefts against 1,268 of property to the value of Rs. 1,26,345 are reported to have been perpetrated during the year. The number of cases proved against the Criminal Tribes fell to 129 only in which 124 members were convicted against 289 last year. The number of cases elucidated was 613, and the amount of property recovered was Rs. 13,772 while the number of offenders arrested was 879—a result, creditable to the Police. The details of the convictions are:—

13 Baories were sentenced to imprisonment exceeding 3 months but not exceeding 9 months.

24 Baories and 2 Sansis " exceeding one month but not exceeding 3 months

24 Baories and 10 Sansis " to one month's imprisonment.

36 Baoris and 15 Sansis were sentenced to stripes.

454 members are reported to be bad characters, who are technically speaking "habituals." The Merta and Nagore parganas contain a majority of them and require to be closely watched. Besides these, there are 1439 persons who are reported to have been punished for the first time.

Previously the ground for the estimation of one's character was the mere report, which did not give reliable data to form an opinion. Now

however conviction has been fixed as the standard to gauge the character, and hence no comparison can be made with the figures of the previous year.

3913 members of class A are under debt to the extent of Rs. 1,17,803.

Debt. The increase is accounted for by the poor out-turn of the two preceding years.

The memo given below gives the required details.

			Number	Amount of debt
Baories	...	...	3,685	1,13,028
Sansis	...	...	17	2,181
Bhils...	...	...	17	955
Minas	...	...	14	1,585

Compensation. The compensation in the theft cases out of the *lag-bag* of the criminal tribes was awarded in 117 cases. The amount of decrees was Rs 2,132 annas 10.

Lambardars and Jamadars. The number of Lambardars and Jamadars in each pargana varies proportionately with the strength of the A class members. The appointment of 9 Jamadars and 98 Lambardars was sanctioned, out of which 8 Jamadars and 77 Lambardars were in service; the remaining posts are said to be yet vacant.

Statement showing population of the Criminal Tribes.

Pargana.	BAORIES.			SANSIS.			BHILS.			MEENAS.			KOLIES.			TOTAL.			BAD CHA- RACTERS.		LAMBAR- DARS.	
	Population.			Land.			Population.			Land.			Population.			Cattle.			Baories.	Sansis.	Lambar- dars.	Jama- dars.
	Male	adult.	Total.	Male	adult.	Total.	Male	adult.	Total.	Male	adult.	Total.	Male	adult.	Total.	Male	adult.	Total.				
Bilara ...	534	1,839	17,208	1,615	38	146	103												55	1	1	9
Bali ...	131	427	4,506	610	28	97	96												17	...	...	1
Didwana ...	87	204	1,262	452	...	...	...												469	...	...	3
Desuri ...	974	3,267	17,924	2,656	...	...	...												2,056	...	2	15
Jaitaran ...	587	2,050	17,509	1,808	134	503	604												2,412	...	1	11
Jodhpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												...	...	...	...
Jalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												...	...	...	...
Jaswantpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												...	...	...	...
Marote ...	215	728	8,415	805	...	...	...												805	...	...	3
Merta ...	1,155	4,043	28,533	4,095	18	63	80												116	...	2	18
Nagore ...	744	2,171	18,604	2,040	3	7	25												114	...	1	12
Nawa ...	47	179	1,527	149	...	...	2												5	...	...	1
Pali ...	338	1,096	7,734	1,864	...	...	...												149	...	...	6
Parbatsar ...	466	1,341	14,255	1,507	...	...	...												9	...	...	4
Phalodi ...	27	82	101	93	...	...	...												15	...	...	1
Sojat ...	784	2,602	14,792	4,103	...	...	...												27	...	...	11
Sanchoe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												...	...	...	1
Total ...	6,089	20,119	1,54,523	21,797	221	816	975	20	82	357	59	70	143	62	1	1	50	...	21,088	4	9	98

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CHAPTER XVI.

Jail.

Babu Bacharam Gupta was the officiating Jailor throughout the year and Lieut. Col: A. Adams M. D. continued to advise the Durbar on all sanitary and disciplinary matters; connected with the Jail which fully maintained the efficiency it had attained.

The following table gives a general summary of all classes of prisoners who were confined in the Jail during the last year as compared with the preceding year :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Remained in Jail at the commencement of the year ...	884	904
Admitted during the year	1,760	1,666
Total ...	2,644	2,570
Discharged from all causes during the year	1,740	1,916
Remaining in Jail at the close of the year	904	654
Daily average strength	967.48	851.90

The annexed table relates to convicts only and compares the statistics for the years 1896-97 and 1897-98.

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Remained in Jail at the commencement of the year ...	809	825
Admitted during the year	915	799
Total ...	1,724	1,624
Released on bail	25	18
" " appeal	14	12
" " expiry of sentences	625	614
" " account of sickness by order of the Durbar	10	11
" " birth days	187	386
Transferred to other Jail	24	7
Died	14	11
Total discharged from all causes	899	1,059
Remaining in Jail at the end of the year	825	565

The 799 admissions of convict population comprised:—

Religion.

702	...	...	Hindus.
97	...	...	Musalmans.
799			

Age. The ages of these admissions were as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Juveniles under 16 year of age	25	.....	25
Adults between 16 and 40 years	627	28	655
Adults exceeding 40 year	116	3	119
Total ...	768	31	799

Occupation. The following table shows the occupation followed by the male convicts previous to their admission into the Jail:—

Persons employed in the state service ... ..	...	...	34
Do. in private service or performing personal offices ... ..	...	...	206
Do. engaged in agriculture and with animals ... ..	...	...	405
Do. engaged in commerce or trade ... ..	...	...	33
Total ...	...	...	768

In the annexed table the convicts are arranged according to the length of their sentences. It also shows the length of sentences of those who remained in the Jail at the close of the year under review:—

	ADMITTED DURING THE YEARS 1897-98.			REMAINED IN JAIL ON 31st MARCH 1898.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Note exceeding one month	41	5	46	2	2	4
Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months	160	4	164	18	...	18
Do. 3 " " 6 " "	221	7	228	19	1	20
Do. 6 " " 1 year "	135	9	144	55	...	55
Do. 1 year " 2 years	113	4	117	109	7	116
Do. 2 years " 5 " "	92	1	93	229	...	229
Do. 5 " " 7 " " ... ..	...	...	...	50	...	50
Do. 7 " " 10 " " ... ..	...	...	...	17	2	19
Do. 10 " " 14 " " ... ..	...	...	...	10	...	10
Exceeding 14 years ... ..	...	...	...	4	...	4
Sentenced to imprisonment for life	6	1	7	30	10	40
Total ...	768	31	799	543	22	265

Of these, 3 only were sentenced to simple imprisonment and the rest to rigorous imprisonment.

The number of reconvicted prisoners fell from 89 to 68.

The average number of convicted prisoners sentenced to labour on working days was 742. They were distributed as follows:—

Sick in hospital	...	...	...	14
Convalescents	...	...	...	52
Prison officers	...	...	...	44
Prison servants	...	...	...	52
Employed in preparing articles for the Jail use or consumption	...	...	...	44
Employed on unremunerative labour			...	292
Employed on manufactures	...	...	...	244
Total				<u>742</u>

During the year under report there were admitted and discharged as many as 852 and 841 respectively, leaving a balance of 88 on the 31st March 1898 against 77 compared with the previous year. The undertrials consisted mostly of the new admissions towards the close of the year. It is satisfactory to note that none of the inmates was detained in the Jail for any unduly long period. The 841 releases comprised:—

Discharged without trial	...	...	...	30
Acquitted after trial	...	...	...	355
Convicted and sentenced to imprisonment	...	...	...	417
Transferred...	...	...	...	5
Released on bail	...	...	...	33
Died	...	...	...	1
				<u>841</u>

The daily average of undertrial prisoners, as compared with the preceding year, fell from 126 to 120.

The total cost incurred in guarding and maintaining the prisoners during the year amounted to Rs. 52,546-9-0, against Rs. 54,343-13-0, while the average cost per prisoner was Rs. 58-11-3 compared with Rs. 56-4-0 in 1896-97. The decrease in the aggregate amount is reported to be due to the reduced population.

The total profits on the other hand fell to Rs. 2,452 as contrasted with Rs. 4,188 in the preceding year. The average earnings per head was therefore R. 2-14-10. Deducting the average income per prisoner from the average cost per head as guarding and maintenance charges, the actual cost per head was therefore Rs. 55-12-4 against Rs. 51-5-6. The decrease in the total profits is accounted for by the fact that in consequence of the employment of a very large number of prisoners extramurally on unremunerative labour (*viz* 292 against 186) only a limited number could be told off for factory purposes *viz* 244 as contrasted with 492 last year.

The following table compares the sickness and mortality amongst the prisoners of all classes during the past three years.

Vital statistics.

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Daily average strength of all classes of prisoners	836.91	967.48	851.9
Maximum population on any day	926	10 53	1048
Daily average sick	13.98	15.85	13.91
Number of deaths in and out of hospital ...	42	17	12
Death rate per millie per annum of the average strength	50.18	17.57	14.08

It is very satisfactory to note that there has been a steady decrease in the mortality of the Jail, the number of deaths and the death rate per millie per annum of the average population being at the lowest figures recorded in the history of this Jail.

The daily average strength of the civil prisoners was .92 as contrasted with 1.61 in 1896-97. The number admitted during the year was 17 while 1 remained from the previous year. The releases numbered 17, so that there was left 1 civil prisoner only at the close of the year under review.

Civil prisoners.

There is a lunatic asylum attached to this Jail, a part of the old Jail being utilized for the purpose.

Lunatics.

There remained at the commencement of the year 6 male and 2 female insanes. The admissions and releases during the year numbered 11 (10 male and 1 female) and 10 (9 male and 1 female) respectively, so that there were left at the end of the year 7 male and 1 female lunatics. Of the 9 male and 1 female insanes discharged, the female died and the rest—all-males—were on recovery made over to the care of their friends and relations by order of the

Durbar. The daily average of the insanes was 7·97. The total cost incurred in feeding the lunatics during the year amounted to Rs. 530-13-6 while the average cost per head was Rs. 66-9-9.

The various improvements that were from time to time effected were dealt with in the last year's report. The year under review saw the following:—

Improvements.

- (1.) A general kitchen for the whole Jail was constructed.
- (2.) A female division was added to the Lunatic Asylum for the confinement of the insane women.
- (3.) To meet the demand of extra water supply for the vegetable garden, a new well is being sunk.
- (4.) Bathing platforms for the prisoners were reconstructed on the improved plans.
- (5.) A system of parading the prisoners by words of command was introduced on the same lines as is observed in the British Jails.
- (6.) The Jail garden was fenced with pucca walls.

The death rate fell, which is very satisfactory. Many of the affections treated were of a trivial nature. The vegetable garden was much improved and the prisoners got a fair supply of fresh vegetables during a greater part of the year; the food was increased by two *chatacks* over the scale prescribed in the Government Jails; the diet is varied as much as possible and *amchur* is given when vegetables are not available; the prisoners are supplied with good blankets and they are not over-worked or much overcrowded. An outer wall is required around the Jail so that the latrines and urinals might be removed without, instead of being in the enclosure with the dormitories. A branch of the sanitary tramway is about to be laid down to the Jail to facilitate clearing and a new verandah was sanctioned for the cook house.

CHAPTER XVII.

Judicial Tribunals.

There was no change in the number, constitution and powers of the Judicial Tribunals. As last year 40 paid tribunals exercised Judicial powers in the fiscal territory and 43 Jagirdars within the limits of their own estates. In the town of Jodhpore the five Superior Courts exercise general jurisdiction throughout the state and all others have local jurisdictions.

Mahakma-Khas.

It is the highest Judicial and executive tribunal composed of 4 influential Jagirdars, and 12 State Officials, and was as usual presided over by Maharaj Dhiraj Col. Sir Pratap Singh, the Musahib Ala, under whom it held 182

sittings. It is not only the final Court of appeal both in Civil and Criminal cases, but exercises full powers of revision and control over all the Subordinate Courts. It is a Court of reference in the more serious class of Criminal cases, Capital sentences and important Civil and Boundary appeals being only subject to the confirmation of the Musahib Ala, who wielded full powers of Administration during the minority of His Highness.

13 Cases against 8 came before the Musahib Ala for confirmation of capital sentences and life imprisonment. The findings of the Ijlas were upheld in all of them. Confirmation of Criminal cases. Capital punishment was awarded in 4 and life imprisonment in 9.

Civil and Boundary.

No reference was submitted.

Ijlas.

CRIMINAL.

There was a slight increase in the disposals, though the number of institution remained nearly the same. 145 cases were received for confirmation which with 18 pending from the previous year, gave a total for disposal during the year of 163 against 156 last year. 151 cases against 138 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 12 at the close of the year. Confirmation.

The year commenced with 2 applications for revision on the files, 1 was instituted during the year, and 2 were disposed of, leaving 1 undisposed of at the end of the year. Revision.

69 Appeals were lodged during the year, which with 16 pending from the close of the previous year, gave a total of 85, out of which 66 were disposed of. Appeal.

As has already been alluded to, the Ijlas recommended life imprisonment in 9 and capital punishment in 4.

71 offenders against 102 were convicted and 13 were discharged. The percentage of conviction and acquittal consequently stands at 84.5 and 15.5 respectively. Conviction.

The following memo compares the sentences of imprisonment awarded according to the length of terms during 1897-98 and 1896-97.

			1897-98	1896-97
Not exceeding 6 months	...	...	17	17
" " 1 year	...	...	9	20
" " 2 years	...	...	6	10
" " 5 years	...	...	14	33
" " 10 years	...	...	2	1
Life imprisonment	...	...	9	7
Capital punishment	...	...	4	1
Total	...	...	61	89

Civil.

As will appear from the following memo, the number of appeals instituted was 299 and including those pending from the previous year, there were 426 appeals for disposal, out of which 281 were decided. Among those disposed of, the previous decisions were confirmed in 159, modified in 30, revised in 71, remanded in 1 and reversed in 20 suits.

Courts,	Balance at the beginning of the year	Filed during the year.	Total for disposal.	Upheld.	Modified.	Revised.	Remanded.	Reversed.	Total.	Balance at the close of the year.
Boundary ...	6	3	9	4	2	1	...	...	7	2
Appellate Court ...	40	165	205	79	15	36	...	18	148	57
Sardar's Court ...	32	83	115	40	6	15	...	2	63	52
Mallani ...	40	48	97	36	7	19	1	...	63	34
Total ...	127	299	426	159	30	71	1	20	281	145

Revision. Revision was applied for in 11 cases and out of 17 suits for disposal 16 were disposed of.

Courts.	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Filed during the year.	Total for disposal.	Upheld.	Modified.	Revised.	Remanded.	Reversed.	Total.	Balance at the close of the year.
Ijlas Khas ...	1	10	11	6	1	3	1	...	11	...
Boundary ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Appellate Court ...	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	2	...
Sardar's Court ...	3	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	2	1
Civil Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kotwali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	11	17	7	1	5	3	...	16	1

Confirmation. 4 Cases were referred for confirmation, one by the Superintendent Mallani and 3. by the Court of Sardars. The former and one of the latter were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2 cases when the year closed.

Municipality. 43 appeals were instituted against the decisions of the Municipal Committee, which with 12 pending from the end of the previous year, gave a total of 55 against 58 for disposal, of which 21 were cleared.

Sanction for extraordinary expenditure. 328 files were received and 5 were pending at the beginning of the year, out of these 328 against 348 were disposed of, leaving the same balance with which the year began.

Audit. There were 12 files pending audit at the commencement of the year and 234 were received, of which 231 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 15 at the close of the year.

Military. 403 against 485 references were made under this head and 22 were on the files from the previous year. 407 against 481 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 18 for disposal on the 31st March 1898.

Court of Wards. The number of references received under this head together with those of the previous year gave a total of 84 against 96, of which 75 against 86 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 9 when the year closed.

Abkari. Out of 252 applications (which include 12 of the last year), 244 against 250 were disposed of, leaving 8 pending at the close of the year.

The following statement compares the work done by the Ijlas per sitting during the 2 years.

Classification.	No. of sittings.	Cases disposed of.	Average per sitting in 1897-98.	Average per sitting in 1896-97.
Criminal ...	35	219	6.2	6.1
Civil and Boundary ...	71	299	4.2	3.7
Miscellaneous ...	76	1,306	17.1	17.3
Total ...	182	1,824	10	10.4

Judicial Miscellaneous Applications.

The petitions are personally presented by the petitioners to the Judicial Secretary to the Musahib Ala, who disposes of them after receiving reports from the lower Courts.

500 applications were received, and 41 were on the files out of which
Criminal. 488 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 53 at
the close of the year.

798 applications were received and 74 were on the files out of which
Civil. 771 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 101
at the close of the year.

89 applications were received which together with 49 pending from the
Boundary. close of the past year, gave a total of 138, out
of which 102 were disposed of, leaving a balance
of 36.

Jagirdars' Courts.

The work connected with the Jagirdars' powers continues to exhibit satisfactory progress since its introduction in September 1894. During the year, there were 43 Thikanas exercising judicial powers, as under.

1st Class powers	...	24
2nd do. do.	...	9
3rd do. do.	...	10

Rohat was invested with 2nd class powers during the year.

The following is a summary of the Jagir work done in the Mahkma-khas.

Civil There were 25 appeals pending when the year began, 53 were lodged during the year under report, giving the total for disposal of 83; out of which 58 were disposed of, as per accompanying memo :—

Name of Thikana.	Total appeals for disposal during the year.	Previous decision, confirmed.	Previous decision, modified.	Previous decision, reversed.	Remanded.	Balance at the close of the year.
Mindah ...	2	1	...	...	1	...
Ahore ...	22	11	2	2	3	4
Bagri ...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Balunda ...	4	1	1	...	...	2
Bhadrajan ...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Bhenswara ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Chanode ...	6	...	1	2	...	3
Ghanerao ...	5	1	1	2	...	1
Khudala ...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Chundaval ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Kuchawan ...	8	4	...	...	...	4
Khewara ...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Rakhi ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Lanbian ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Nimaj ...	8	4	...	...	...	4
Pohkarn ...	5	2	...	1	...	2
Raipur ...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Awa ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ren ...	5	2	1	2	...	...
Ras ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Rohat ...	3	...	...	...	...	3

There were 16 miscellaneous suits pending from the commencement of the year under report, and 77 were newly instituted, out of which 81 were disposed of, and 12 remained when the year closed.

58 appeals were presented during the year and 16 were on the pending files at the close of the last year. Out of the total of 74 suits, 62 were disposed of, as per details given below :—

Thikana.	Total Appeals for disposal.	Previous decision confirmed.	Previous decision modified.	Previous decision reversed	Remanded.	Balance at the close of the year.
Ahore	4	2	.....	.....	1	1
Bagri	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Awa	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balunda	4	1	.....	2	.....	1
Bhadrajun	9	3	.....	1	2	3
Dodiana	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhenswara	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Chanode	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ghanerao	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kushalpura	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Laubian	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kherwa	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khudala	8	5	.....	.....	3	.....
Kuchawan	6	2	2	1	.....	1
Kheonsar	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Pohkaran	4	2	.....	.....	1	1
Rohat... ..	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Nimaj	7	4	.....	1	1	1
Raipur	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Ren	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ras	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Sanderao	3	1	.....	1	.....	1

There were 73 miscellaneous cases for disposal, out of which 62 were disposed of, leaving 11 pending at the close of the year.

Statement showing the Civil and Criminal work of the Courts of the Jagirdars, exercising judicial powers during 1897-98.

CIVIL SUITS.										CRIMINAL CASES.							
NAME OF THE THIKANA.	Pending.	SUITS FILED.		SUITS DISPOSED OF.				Receipts.		Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.	Receipts.		
		Number of	Value of.	Value of.			Remaining.										
				Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.							P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Maharaj Dowlat Singh (Kushalpura)...	13	3	0	0	0	16	Thikana, exercising	0	0	0	7	13	4	9	49	8	0
Pohkarn ..	256	95	4219	10	9	351	94	4,914	0	0	105	280	171	109	626	4	0
Nimaj ..	107	72	2334	11	9	179	68	3,548	13	0	58	136	61	75	327	5	0
Kuchawan ..	21	103	5655	2	0	124	103	6,054	7	6	10	109	95	14	491	4	0
Asop ..	0	29	899	6	0	29	28	1,539	6	0	0	9	9	0	29	11	0
Ras... ..	2	7	416	12	0	9	2	362	8	0	11	50	27	23	92	12	0
Chandawal ..	1	11	250	4	6	12	9	263	4	0	5	30	24	6	53	8	0
Chanod ..	16	150	7,454	7	6	246	216	7,001	12	3	29	205	135	17	937	8	0
Kantalia ..	6	8	342	0	0	14	6	250	8	0	3	16	13	3	74	0	0
Rian... ..	5	41	2,020	10	6	46	40	2,020	10	6	6	40	34	6	67	12	6
Kherwa ..	10	21	298	2	0	31	25	777	7	0	7	35	31	4	228	4	0
Khimsar ..	0	5	1,241	10	9	5	5	1,241	10	9	0	5	5	0	54	8	0
Marote ..	5	33	1,195	14	3	38	27	498	2	3	13	56	56	0	171	8	0
Ghanerao ..	13	127	2,816	11	6	140	119	2,764	2	9	5	121	117	4	515	8	0
Jaola... ..	3	13	227	11	6	16	10	0	0	0	1	15	12	3	36	0	0
Bhadrajun ..	19	41	1,473	6	6	60	39	150	8	0	14	36	24	13	92	0	0
Maharaj Fateh Singh ..	12	16	3	2	0	28	3	0	0	0	11	34	4	30	0	8	0
Maharaj Jivan Singh ..	6	2	0	0	0	8	3	0	0	0	15	21	14	7	226	4	0

	21	7	293	8	0	31	15	684	5	6	16	53	12	9	13	10	23	14	9	144	12	0
Awa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khejarla	12	8	571	12	6	20	18	801	3	6	2	35	12	0	3	6	9	8	1	212	4	0
Ahore	5	55	2,365	4	9	60	52	2,300	5	3	8	231	15	6	7	21	31	25	6	56	4	0
Bagri	4	22	773	13	9	20	18	704	6	6	8	48	9	0	6	19	25	25	0	181	0	0
Agawa	4	7	134	0	0	11	7	174	12	0	4	20	4	0	8	5	13	10	3	1	4	0
Raipur	72	115	4,755	13	0	187	122	537	5	0	65	245	0	0	34	72	106	68	38	218	8	0
Sathin	5	5	205	7	6	10	7	197	4	6	3	12	13	6	6	2	8	7	1	57	8	0
Dodiara	5	8	124	0	0	13	11	675	0	0	2	10	15	0	5	15	20	17	3	62	0	0
Jhalamand	3	1	0	0	0	4	2	500	0	0	2	0	8	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
Khiwara	6	14	192	15	6	20	17	278	1	6	3	27	1	0	7	13	20	17	3	94	8	0
Samdari	23	10	560	2	9	33	17	688	15	0	16	37	9	3	3	12	15	12	3	60	0	0
Ren...	8	11	411	2	6	19	19	604	11	6	0	32	1	0	5	13	15	15	0	36	8	0
Lambian	8	3	510	0	0	11	5	479	4	0	6	32	8	0	8	27	35	9	26	31	0	0
Balunda	6	11	711	7	9	17	10	531	15	9	7	41	1	3	10	31	41	29	12	123	4	0
Harsolao	6	1	80	0	0	7	4	60	12	0	3	4	1	0	5	6	11	5	6	26	0	0
Daspan	0	9	727	0	0	9	9	349	5	0	0	41	2	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0
Bera	2	26	161	1	0	28	25	992	8	6	3	92	11	0	1	26	27	26	1	313	4	0
Bakra	1	16	0	0	0	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	8	0	0	0	0
Rakhi	9	23	354	5	0	32	16	345	11	0	16	78	12	0	7	28	35	26	9	384	4	0
Khudala	1	13	400	8	0	14	13	284	3	6	1	65	1	0	3	21	24	24	0	4	0	0
Bargaon	7	2	330	8	0	9	7	0	0	0	2	25	10	0	5	4	9	9	0	28	8	0
Sanderno	29	88	2,109	1	6	117	67	936	3	0	50	149	0	9	19	46	65	37	28	303	12	0
Bhenawara	8	30	387	2	0	38	27	279	4	3	11	22	6	6	8	16	25	20	5	125	12	0
Lavera	4	0	0	0	0	4	2	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	17	10	27	17	11	8	0	0
Rohat	0	59	1,197	15	0	59	48	1,650	15	0	11	125	14	0	0	58	58	46	12	150	8	0
Grand total	826	1,322	48,129	13	3	2,148	1,352	50,058	3	0	796	4,285	6	6	478	1,388	1,866	410	1,456	6,689	1	3

Appellate Court.

Personnel.

Bhandari Hanwant chand held the charge of the court as usual.

Original Jurisdiction.

Civil. There were 9 suits pending at the close of the last year. The number of new institutions during the year was 64, giving a total of 73 suits for disposal, out of which 59 were decided and 6 were transferred, leaving a balance of 8 at the end of the year.

The following are the details of the suits disposed of.

Monetary transaction	...	...	8
Adoption	...	...	49
Partition of property	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	1
			<hr/>
			59

Execution of decree.

The memo given below shows the work done under this head—

Pending balance	...	...	7
Filed during the year	...	...	8
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	15
Disposed of	...	...	3
Transferred	...	...	4
			<hr/>
Remaining undisposed of	...	...	8

Of the 3 applications disposed of, 2 related to adoption suits and 1 was pertaining money transaction of the value of Rs. 6,996.

Appellate jurisdiction.

Civil appeals. There were 344 appeals filed (against 326 of previous year) which together with 22 pending from last year gave a total of 366 for the year under report. The number disposed of by the Court was 294, against 282 and that of transfers 49, the closing balance at the end of the year being 23.

The memo given below shows the details of the appeals disposed of—

	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Total.
Monetary transaction ...	108	14	22	144
Immoveable property ...	51	4	10	65
Moveable property ...	10	5	6	21
Partition ...	4	1	4	9
Betrothal ...	14	1	3	18
Miscellaneous...	26	2	9	37
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	213	27	54	294

There was a balance of 5 appeals at the beginning of the year, and the new institutions numbered 214 against 223, thus making a total of 219 for disposal. 198 against 212 were disposed of by the court, while 13 were transferred, thus leaving a balance of 8 cases when the year closed.

262 prisoners were concerned in the cases of appeals brought up during the year. Adding 4 who were pending trial from the last year, the total number of prisoners for disposal was 266. Out of these 234 were disposed of and 22 transferred to other courts, leaving 12 prisoners pending trial when the year closed.

The following statement gives the details of the disposals of the criminal appeals.

Description of offence.	CONFIRMED.		MODIFIED.		REJECTED.	
	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.
Theft	59	50	11	6	3	6
Defamation	2	2	1	1	...	...
Grievous hurt	5	8	2	10	2	5
Causing loss	9	9	2	4	2	2
Criminal breach of trust	6	7	...	...	2	2
Fraud	1	3	1	2	2	2
Trespass	10	10	1	2	1	1
Slight hurt	2	2	1	2	...	...
Travesty of Justice ... ..	...	...	4	7	...	...
Assault	1	1	1	5	1	2
Obstruction to work	5	11	...	...	...	...
Illegal marriage	5	5	...	...	...	...
Forgery	7	7	1	1	1	1
Unlawful restraint	4	7	...	...	...	...
Adultery	1	1	...	...	6	6
Criminal intimidation ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...
Public nuisance	1	1	...	...	...	...
Bribery	3	4	2	2	...	...
Extortion	2	2	2	2	...	...
Miscellaneous	15	22	4	3	6	7
Total	138	152	34	48	26	34

There were 138 cases against 405 of the previous year, received from the Foujdari Court for confirmation and 378 cases against 124 for submission to Muhakma Khas for final orders all of which were duly disposed of.

The Court of Sardars.

Munshi Rhoda Mull, Barrister at Law, continued to be the Superintendent of the court, and Pandit Jiwanand, his Assistant.

Personnel.

The Thakur of Nimaj acted as a Joint Judge.

In order to improve the working of the joint jurisdiction, under which the work was continually in arrears, the powers of the Superintendent were increased, which diminished the work of the joint jurisdiction by 376 suits during the year.

Under this head there were 374 suits pending decision when the year commenced and 1,080 suits were filed, while 376 were received by transfer from the joint jurisdiction. The total number of suits for disposal by the Superintendent was therefore 1830 of which 854 were disposed of, and 407 transferred while 569 remained pending at the close of the year.

The opening balance under this head was 466, while the new institutions numbered 34 only, which made up a total of 500 suits for disposal. The number decided under the joint jurisdiction was 87, while 376 suits were transferred to the original jurisdiction, thus leaving a balance of 37 suits, when the year closed.

The statement given overleaf shows the details of the working of the court under different heads.

Description of Suits.	SUPERINTENDENTS' JURISDICTION.						JOINT JURISDICTION.						REMARKS.
	Balance of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Received by transfer from the joint jurisdiction.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of during the year.	Transferred.	Remaining undisposed of at the close of the year.	Balance of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of under joint jurisdiction.	Transferred to Superintendents' jurisdiction.		Remaining undisposed of at the close of the year.
Original suits	89	522	341	952	451	227	274	429	28	467	80	341	36
Appeals	20	154	35	209	161	...	48	37	6	43	7	35	1
Bankruptcy	30	18	...	48	27	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Execution of decrees	235	386	...	621	215	180	226	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	374	1,080	376	1,830	854	407	569	466	34	500	87	376	37

The Foujdari Court.

Personnel.

Kaviraj Murar Dan continued to hold the charge of the Court.

Cases.

The amount of work done by the court was nearly the same as last year.

There were 119 cases pending from previous year, while the new institutions numbered 3,106 against 3,195 of the last year.

Thus the total number of cases for disposal was 3,225 of which 3,130 (against 3,155) were disposed of, and 95 remained at the close of the year.

Offenders.

971 offenders were brought to trial in the court during the year, of whom, those convicted and sentenced numbered 946.

The memo given below shows the details of their sentences.

Simple imprisonment	...	...	563
Imprisonment with fine	...	...	15
Imprisonment with security or <i>Muchalka</i>	...	...	6
Imprisonment with lashing	...	...	40
Fine ...	...	...	238
Security or <i>Muchalka</i>	...	...	34
Stripes ...	...	...	50
Total	...	...	<hr/>946

The following statement will show the disposal of the cases, as well as of the offenders involved under different offences.

Offences.			No. of cases		No. of offences	
			For disposal.	Disposed of.	Brought to trial	Convicted
Offences against the state	...	...	7	6	2	2
Offences by or relating to public servants	...	...	64	53	19	10
Grievous hurt	...	...	60	56	29	27
Slight hurt	...	...	129	139	29	29
Murder	...	...	34	32	11	8
Culpable homicide	...	...	18	18	10	7
Causing abortion	...	...	16	16	8	8
Unlawful obstruction	...	...	47	45	7	7
Assault	...	...	33	32	27	27
Causing loss	...	...	134	128	14	14
Criminal Trespass	...	...	174	172	45	45
Dacoity	...	...	18	12	2	0
Highway robbery	...	...	74	68	36	29
Abduction	...	...	151	150	25	25
Rape	...	...	62	60	10	10
Adultery	...	...	37	37	11	11
Theft	...	...	921	904	411	404
Extortion	...	...	39	36	16	16
Unlawful possession	...	...	13	13	9	9
Criminal breach of trust	...	...	82	72	11	11
Forgery	...	...	40	39	4	4
Illegal marriage	...	...	33	33	16	16
Defamation	...	...	57	56	10	10
Criminal Intimidation	...	...	27	25	5	4
Accidental death	...	...	431	431	16	16
Unlawful restraint	...	...	48	45	6	6
Causing row	...	...	9	8	3	3
Cheating	...	...	54	48	14	14
Escape from custody	...	...	31	31	21	21
Concealment of crime	...	...	24	23	5	5
Smuggling of customs duty	...	...	42	36	11	11
Miscellaneous...	...	...	306	306	137	137
Total	...	...	3225	3130	971	916

There were 702 theft cases instituted during the year which together with 22, the balance of the last year gave a total of 724 cases for disposal, of which 711 were disposed of, leaving 13 at the close of the year.

The memo given below shows the details of the disposals.

			No. of Cases.	Amount of property. Rs.
Property recovered	...	...	124	7890
Amicably settled	...	...	21	1,460
Decreed by Court	...	...	235	34,479
Dismissed	...	...	297	71,879
Transferred	...	...	31	7,317

7 Cases under this head were pending from the previous year, while the new institutions numbered 190. Thus the total for disposal was 197 of which 193 were disposed of, the pending balance at the close of the year being 4.

The disposals are detailed as below—

		No. of Cases.	Amount of property.
Property recovered ...	...	77	Rs. 3,469
Amicably settled ...	...	6	,, 310
Decreed by court ...	...	45	,, 2,269
Dismissed ...	...	49	,, 2,822
Transferred ...	...	16	,, 1,550

Civil Court.

The charge of the court was held by Mehta Punja Lal as usual.

The total number of suits filed during the year was 463 (against 834 of the previous year) which together with 52 suits, the closing balance of the last year, gave a total of 515 (against 801) of which 308 (against 371) were decided in the Court and 130 transferred, leaving a balance of 72 suits at the close of year.

The following is the classification of the suits disposed of :—

Money transaction ...	...	208
Land disputes ...	...	44
Betrothals ...	...	16
Miscellaneous ...	...	40
		<u>308</u>

The following are the details of the suits disposed of :—

Decreed on confession ...	...	16
Decided on merits ...	...	96
Decreed <i>ex parte</i> ...	...	59
Referred to Panchayat ...	...	3
Amicably settled ...	...	29
Withdrawn ...	...	4
Dismissed ...	...	101

The value of the suits disposed of was—Rs 1,22,400.

Appeals.

The memo given below shows the working of the Court under this head.

Balance of the previous year	...	48
Filed during the year	...	489
Total for disposal	...	537
Number disposed of in the court	...	413
Transferred to other Courts	...	67
Remaining undisposed of at the close of the year	...	57

Of the appeals disposed of, the previous decision was confirmed in 236 cases, modified in 86 and reversed in 91

There were 397 applications filed for execution during the year, and 181 were pending from the last year. Thus the total for disposal was 578 of which 297 were disposed of, and 281 remained pending at the close of the year.

Execution of decrees.

The total value of the applications disposed of, amounted to Rs.2,14,864 of which the cash realizations were Rs. 61,129.

Adalat Munsiff.

73 suits were pending from the previous year, and the new institutions numbered 32, thus making a total of 105 suits, of which 45 were decided in the Court and 11 transferred, the pending balance at the close of the year being 49.

Original Suits.

The following are the details of the disposals :—

Decided on merits	...	15
Decreed on confession	...	4
Referred to Panchayat	...	5
Decreed <i>ex parte</i>	...	3
Amicably settled	...	2
Dismissed	...	16

Total ... 45

The value of 45 suits disposed of aggregated to Rs. 18,396.

Execution of decrees.

The following memo shows the work done under this head :—

Previous balance	...	327
New institutions	...	270
Total	...	597
Disposed of	...	187
Balance at the close of the year		410

Court Munsiff.

28 suits were pending disposal from the last year, and 3 suits were filed during the year. Thus the total for disposal was 31 of which 11 were decided in the Court, and 4 transferred, the pending balance at the close of year being 61.

Original suits.

Of the 11 suits disposed of, the value of which amounted to Rs. 1,15,354 were amicably settled, 3 were decided on merits and 2 by Panchayat, and 1 was decreed on confession and 1 dismissed.

There were 132 applications pending execution at the close of the last year, while those filed during the year numbered 222. Thus the total number of applications for disposal was 354, of which 289 were disposed of, and 65 remained pending at the close of the year.

The value of the disposals was Rs. 25,337, of which Rs. 66,117 was realized in cash.

Jodhpore city Kotwali.

There being no balance of the last year, the number of suits filed during the year was 417, all of which (including 16 transferred) were disposed of.

Civil suits.

The following is the classification of the suits filed.

Monetary transations	...	...	...	219
Land disputes	...	...	...	119
Betrothal suits	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	73
Total				417

They were disposed of as under—

Decreed on merit	...	...	...	198
Decreed on confession	...	...	...	71
Decreed <i>ex parte</i>	...	...	...	2
Decreed by arbitration	...	...	...	2
Settled by <i>Razinama</i>	...	...	...	21
Withdrawn	...	...	...	3
Dismissed	...	...	...	104
Transferred to other courts	...	...	...	16

Execution of decrees.

The following memo gives the figures for the applications for the execution of decrees—

Pending since last year	...	...	...	53
Filed during the year	...	...	...	182
Total for disposal	...	...	...	235
Disposed of	...	...	...	194
Remaining undisposed of, at the close of the year	...	...	...	41

The value of all the applications, disposed of amounted to Rs. 22,916 of which Rs. 19,733 were realized in cash.

Criminal. 799 criminal cases were filed during the year, all of which were disposed of.

Offenders. The number of offenders involved in all the criminal cases was 588, and the memo given below gives the details of their disposal.

Sentenced to imprisonment ...	...	...	23
Flogging ...	...	...	8
Transferred ...	...	...	186
Acquitted ...	...	...	101
Released on security ...	...	...	90

Courts of the Pargana Superintendents.

Personnel. There were six Superintendents in the Parganahs as usual.

The memo given below shows the names of the circle under the charge of each Superintendent for the year under report.

Name of the circle	Name of the Superintendent.	Name of the head quarters.
Northern Parganas including Jodhpore, Shergurh, Sankra, and Phalodi.	Pandit Narain Sahai.	Lohawat.
North-Eastern Parganas including Marote, Nawa, Didwana, and Parbatsar.	Bhandari Man chand.	Didwana
Eastern Parganas including Nagore, Merta, and Bilara.	Yahya Khan.	Merta.
South-Eastern Parganas including Pali, Bali, Sojat, and Jaitaran.	Prohit Shivilal.	Pali.
Southern Parganas including Jaswantpura, Sanchoore, Jalore, and Siwana.	Munshi Ghayur Ahmad.	Jaswantpura.
Western Parganas including Mallani, Sheo, and Pachbhadra	Pandit Madho Parshad.	Badmere.

The memo given below gives the figures for the civil and criminal work done in all the courts of the Pargana Superintendents (excluding the figures for Mallani).

Civil.	Pending ...	...	...	...	198
	Filed ...	...	...	...	598
	Total ...	...	...	...	796
	Disposed of	...	...	...	506
	Transferred	...	...	...	112
	Remaining	...	...	...	178

The value of the suits disposed of amounted to Rs. 7,689.

Execution of decrees.	Pending ...	...	...	118
	Filed ...	...	...	86
	Total ...	...	...	204
	Disposed of	...	...	94
	Remaining	...	...	180

The value of the applications disposed of was Rs. 22,779 of which Rs. 7,099 were realized in cash.

Criminal.	Pending ...	...	...	...	412
	Filed ...	...	...	...	1,093
	Total ...	...	...	...	1,505
	Disposed of	...	...	...	1,130
	Remaining	...	...	...	335

There were 404 offenders for trial during the year, out of which 379 were disposed of, leaving 25 under trial at the close of the year.

Offenders.

Mallani.

Pundit Madho Parshad continued to be the Superintendent of Mallani, the complete jurisdiction of which was restored to the Durbar at the end of the year under review, as already noticed.

Civil suits.

There was an increase in the work done by the Superintendent during the year, as compared with the figures of the last year. The following memo shows the work done during the year.

Superintendents' Court.

	<i>Pending.</i>	<i>Filed.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Disposed of</i>	<i>Trans- ferred.</i>	<i>Remaining undis- posed of.</i>
Munsiff.	95	101	196	112	...	84
Hakumat.	69	393	462	395	36	31
Total	164	494	658	507	36	115

The opening balance of the year was 164, while the new institutions numbered 563. Thus the total number of suits for disposal was 727 of which 505 were decided by the Hakim and 144 transferred to other Hakumats, leaving a balance of 78 when the year closed.

The number of new suits filed during the year was 93 which together with 69, the balance of the previous year, gave a total of 162 for disposal, of which 103 were decided, and 8 transferred, the balance at the close of the year being 51.

Criminal Cases.

The work done by the Superintendent under this head was comparatively greater than that of the last year, as he had with the assistance of Hakim Giani Ram to dispose of heavy arrears of the criminal cases, because the Resident kindly wanted to present a clear sheet of the Judicial work before the restoration of the full Jurisdiction to the Darbar.

There were 2 cases pending from the last year, 158 new cases were received from the Hakumat, and 2 from the Residency office, all of which were disposed of and submitted to the Resident Western Rajputana States with the Superintendents' remarks thereon.

In addition to the above, there were also 39 cases for disposal in which the people of Mallani stood as defendants against the plaintiffs of the adjoining districts. All of these cases were disposed of.

The following is the memo of the criminal work done by the Hakim during the year under review.

Pending from last year	...	...	154
Filed during the year	...	...	478
Total for disposal ...	...	...	632
Disposed of	...	...	622
Remaining undisposed of	...	...	10

The following statement will show that the number of serious crimes in the Pargana was comparatively greater during the year, under report.

			1896-97	1897-98
Murder ...	...	...	...	2
Dacoity ...	...	...	...	3
Highway robbery ...	...	...	7	2
Theft ...	...	...	75	108
Total ...			82	115

Hakumats.

There were 23 Hakumats in Marwar with the exception of Mallani which has been separately noticed.

Civil. The following memo shows the civil work done in all the Hakumats during the year under review.

Pending from last year	...	...	1,503
Filed during the year	...	...	5,464
Total for disposal			6,967
Disposed of in the Hakumats during the year	...	...	5,344
Transferred to other courts	...	...	414
Remaining undisposed of, at the close of the year	...	...	1,209
The value of the suits disposed of aggregated to Rs. 32,007			

The suits disposed of, including those transferred, were of the following descriptions:—

Monetary transactions	...	...	4,641
Land disputes	...	...	432
Adoption suits	...	...	3
Betrothal suits	...	...	160
Miscellaneous	...	...	522
			5,758

The following is the detail of disposals:—

Decreed on admission	...	...	1,282
Decreed <i>ex parte</i>	...	...	845
Settled on arbitration	...	...	115
Decided on merits	...	...	798
Compromised	...	...	1,204
Dismissed	...	...	1,023
Withdrawn	...	...	77
Transferred	...	...	414
Total ...			5,758

Execution of decrees.

The memo given below shows the work done under this head in the Hakumats.

Pending from last year	...	...	2,490
Filed during the year	...	...	1,576
			<hr/>
Total for disposal	...	...	4,166
Disposed of during the year	...	...	1,663
Remaining undisposed of at the close of the year			2,503

The value of the applications disposed of amounted to Rs. 1,02,484 of which Rs. 53,455 were realized in cash.

Criminal.

The Criminal work done in all the Hakumats during the year under report was as under.

		Light.	Heinous.
Pending from last year	...	429	184
Filed during the year	...	5,404	1,944
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total for disposal	...	5,833	2,128
Disposed of during the year	..	5,409	1,952
Remaining undisposed of at the close of the year	...	424	176

The total number of offenders for trial in the Hakims' court was 4,713 of whom 4,510 were disposed of, and 203 remained pending trial when the year closed.

Offenders.

The following are the details of the disposal of the offenders—

Convicted	...	...	1,792
Acquitted	...	...	854
Escaped	...	...	6
Died	...	...	1
Transferred	...	...	1,827

Convictions are detailed as follow—

Sentenced to simple imprisonment with fine...	448
„ „ „ „ „ stripes	195
„ fine only	921
„ stripes only	164
Released on security	64
Total	1,792

The statement overleaf shows the work done by each Hakumat during the year.

Sttement showing the work done in the Hakumats during 1897-98.

CIVIL SUITS.										EXECUTION OF DECREES.										CRIMINAL CASES.																					
NAMES OF THE SUITS.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Transferred.	Disposed of.	Value of the dispossals.		Remainng.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Value of the suits for disposal.		MODE OF DISPOSALS.						Total.	Remaining.	CASES PENDING.		CASES FILED.		TOTAL CASES.		TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IMPELOATED.		CASES DISPOSED OF.		No. of PERSONS IMPLICATED IN DISPOSALS.		CASES REMAINING IN.		PERSONS PENDING TRIAL AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.					
						Rs.	A. P.					By cash.		By instalments.		Total.	Light.	Heinous.	Light.			Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.	Light.		Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.
												Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.																										
Ball	0	404	404	11	393	3,825	9	0	...	82	149	231	9,936	3	6	181	0	9	8,801	0	9	273	79	79	139	43	273	79	43	139	43	79	0	0	0						
Bikara	16	216	232	29	170	1,395	3	1	33	169	70	239	21,015	9	6	68	0	9	4,312	4	9	334	67	346	72	76	316	72	325	76	30	0	0	0	0						
Deurl	110	174	284	15	200	595	0	0	60	46	100	8,423	4	9	61	0	6	4,075	4	6	248	120	273	132	89	256	124	114	89	10	0	0	0	0							
Ditwana	16	99	115	6	93	948	9	0	16	8	54	7,005	8	0	38	0	6	4,076	7	3	68	68	237	74	35	218	71	162	35	19	3	0	0	0							
Jaswantpur	36	236	272	7	253	2,378	9	0	12	17	103	9,946	8	0	97	0	6	5,048	11	3	119	119	382	119	95	281	181	95	181	95	1	0	0	0	0						
Jalore	264	582	846	63	534	2,107	3	0	249	266	205	471	21,068	5	3	191	0	6	6,404	12	9	312	164	344	177	63	274	149	112	138	51	6	1	0	0						
Jaitaran	15	187	202	14	182	678	8	3	6	33	60	93	7,806	4	6	61	0	3	3,777	13	0	249	97	256	100	117	202	130	281	117	68	27	32	7	0	0					
Jodhpur	344	605	949	66	551	610	12	0	332	113	140	253	18,004	0	3	94	0	0	10,417	14	0	280	138	360	157	124	202	130	281	117	68	27	32	7	0	0					
Marote	0	328	328	16	312	94	0	0	...	...	94	3,109	14	0	143	0	0	3,109	14	0	344	64	344	64	63	344	197	115	59	24	27	0	0	0	0	0			
Merta	76	344	420	25	323	1,576	6	3	72	75	83	158	10,402	4	6	27	0	0	4,300	14	6	317	191	345	224	117	145	477	246	322	141	2	1	0	0	0					
Nagore	75	342	417	19	354	6,078	4	3	44	531	93	624	62,761	2	0	27	0	1	1,562	1	9	462	235	479	247	322	145	477	246	322	141	2	1	0	0	0					
Nava	18	251	269	5	237	619	11	6	27	30	78	108	3,504	11	0	71	0	6	1,609	9	0	105	36	108	36	44	27	104	36	44	27	4	0	0	0	0					
Radhabindra	45	213	258	13	232	2,222	10	3	13	85	111	196	14,889	4	6	170	0	8	12,557	13	9	128	36	147	44	126	40	214	82	120	41	22	8	0	0	0					
Pal	65	127	192	6	135	552	6	6	98	353	96	449	12,777	9	6	80	0	5	6,353	13	9	207	81	259	97	92	47	188	72	43	40	45	15	3	16	7	0				
Parbatsar	202	264	466	25	343	2,220	6	6	44	103	...	103	9,026	2	6	...	0	33	134	230	88	54	56	119	33	107	124	1	14	1	12	8	0				
Phalodi	45	74	119	0	66	718	8	6	15	263	60	322	16,909	3	3	27	0	2	1,197	2	9	440	90	455	3	124	9	451	87	83	34	11	3	0	0	0					
Sambhar...	27	98	125	24	86	273	12	0	14	21	45	66	7,012	6	0	51	0	6	5,837	5	6	168	3	455	90	83	20	55	10	101	38	13	0	0	0	0					
Sanchore...	0	164	164	10	140	785	6	0	15	...	...	3	499	4	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	15	55	19	101	20	17	100	13	38	13	0	2	4	0	0
Sankra	7	24	31	2	29	98	11	0	0	1	2	3	1,114	8	0	...	0	51	15	55	19	101	17	100	100	54	108	73	15	4	2	7	0				
Shero	3	6	9	8	58	223	11	6	29	0	8	8	1,114	8	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	100	53	100	15	38	80	139	54	108	73	15	4	2	7	0	
Shergurh...	31	60	191	15	147	565	11	6	29	71	33	104	5,298	7	3	55	0	6	3,666	7	...	131	13	145	58	110	80	139	54	108	73	15	4	2	7	0					
Siwan	24	188	212	12	200	634	11	0	0	62	53	115	7,338	6	0	78	0	0	3,183	...	...	114	31	117	34	119	19	117	34	119	19	0	0	0	0	0			
Sojat	84	320	404	14	306	1,894	10	0	84	77	80	157	9,881	13	3	65	0	9	3,902	7	3	337	145	563	151	183	72	344	136	182	62	19	15	1	10	0					
Total	1,503	5,464	6,967	414	5,344	32,007	71	9	1,209	2,490	1,676	4,166	3,02,964	1	6	1,663	...	1	1,02,484	10	6	5,404	1,944	5,833	2,128	3,419	1,294	5,409	1,952	3,310	1,200	424	176	109	94	...					

CHAPTER XVIII.

Judicial Stamps.

The work connected with this Department was as usual carried on under the direct control of the Mahkama Khas.

Control.

During the year under report 3,11,535 stamps were sold, the value of which amounted to Rs. 1,20,657. The memo given below will show the number and value of each sort of stamp sold.

Sale of stamp papers.

12,593 Court fees stamps	... Rs 42,218
2,39,622 General stamps	... „ 50,013
58,710 Miscellaneous stamps	... „ 28,076
610 Excise stamps	... „ 350
<u>3,11,535 stamps</u>	<u>... Rs 1,20,657</u>

Out of the sale proceeds of the year, the cash realizations amounted to Rs 92,054 while Rs 25,833 were realized out of the outstanding arrears of the previous years. The total receipts for the year therefore (including Rs 853 the closing balance in the *Fota* of the Department) aggregated to Rs 1,18,740.

Receipts and expenditure.

Of this sum Rs 1,13,280 were remitted to the Darbar Treasury and the balance was expended as under.

	Rs.
Printing charges	... 1,162
Guard	... 430
Commission to the stamp vendors	... 2,169
Service stamps	... 915
Contingent and other miscellaneous expenses	... 244
	<u>4,920</u>

The cash balance in the *Fota* at the end of the year was Rs 540.

There were 29 License holders during the year, of which 13 were in the Jodhpore city and 16 in the Districts as per memo given below.

License holders.

Sojat	...	2	Pali	...	3
Jaitaran	...	1	Bhinmal	...	1
Bilara	...	2	Balotra	...	1
Merta	...	1	Jasole	...	2
Jalore	...	3	Bali	...	1

Stamps worth Rs 72,133 were sold through these License holders to whom Rs.2,169 were paid on account of commission.

Among the Thikanas, only Jaola had the License during the year, where stamps worth Rs 50 were sold.

CHAPTER XIX.

Finance and Revenue.

The financial administration continued to maintain its efficiency.

General.

The Revenue shows a steady and satisfactory development.

The recorded figures show that the receipts during the year under retrospect from ordinary sources of revenue

Income.

rose by 5½ lacs over the budgetted amount.

The marked improvement manifested itself under the Land Revenue which includes the recovery of the outstanding arrears, and the Railway, whose economic management is highly creditable to Mr. W. Home.

The memo given below compares the total of the actual realizations from all sources of revenue with that of the previous year.

The subjoined memo shows the actual disbursements during the year as compared with those of the previous year.

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Budget amount.	Actual disbursement	Budget amount.	Actual disbursement.
Ordinary	4,173,000	45,14,978	35,89,000	43,69,530
Extraordinary	7,17,000	8,15,884	11,82,000	17,09,006
Total ...	48,90,000	53,30,862	47,71,000	60,78,536

Explanation under Receipts.

Out of 32 sources of revenue 19 showed improvements to the extent of Rs. 9,36,197.

The marked improvement under this head is, as has already been stated, due to the recovery of the outstanding arrears and to the healthy and vigilant supervision of His Highness the Maharaja.

The inflation is due to the efficient working and a natural increased tendency for litigation.

The steady improvement under this item is directly attributable to the economic way in which it is managed.

The increase is ascribed to the realizations of the arrears of the preceding years.

These receipts comprised of the following main items.

Sale of Ice	16,230
Press	4,992
Tramway income	8,168
Magra Merwara villages	3,000
Zenana Deodi	574

The collections under this head are made up of receipts from the Jagirdars in lieu of militia, which they are bound to provide.

It is only a book adjustment corresponding to *Hasteh Kharch* under expenditure.

The chief items that exhibited decrease are:—

It consisted of receipts made up by *anwal* contracts, cattle fairs and certain local cesses. The decrease is solely due to the prevalence of plague in Bombay and other places, which not only resulted in the closure of the famous Balotra fair but also in the noticeable fall in the *anwal* contracts. The details are:—

Hakumats.

Parbatsar ...	...	13,596	Merta ...	5,666
Sanchoe ...	...	12,869	Marote ...	5,544
Nagore ...	...	10,263	Bilara ...	5,386
Omerkote ...	...	10,000	Didwana ...	2,509
Jalore ...	...	9,037	Shergurh ...	1,489
Bali ...	...	5,000	Jodhpur ...	1,014

Court fees.

This item is contributed by.

Fojdari ...	...	...	3,572
Court of Sardars	...	...	1,000
Superintendent North-Eastern parganas...			2,152
Civil Court ...	...	...	770
Appellate court...	...	...	150

A sum of Rs. 83,070 was borrowed from the deposits of the Court of Wards and those of the Imperial Service Troops.

Loans Contracted.

Explanation under expenditure.

Out of 61 channels of expenditure 29 against 25 items of the last year showed a decrease to the extent of Rs. 4,21,554 against Rs. 6,44,341 of the previous year.

As the Musahib ala was deputed to represent the Imperial service troops in England, one lac was allotted for the purpose.

The following are the explanations of certain items which showed a remarkable increase.

Ainra Kothar.

The inflation is due to the prevalence of higher rates consequent on the scarcity of the edible grains.

Civil salaries.

The increments granted to various officers goes to explain the increase under this head.

Military.

The Imperial service troops cost Rs. 6,12,033 and the other forces including Police Rs. 3,92,950.

Public Works. The details are:—

Works executed under the supervision of			
Mr. Home.	...	...	2,96,600
Do. Assistant Engineer Shubh Lal	...	...	4,12,001
Miscellaneous	...	...	54,167
			<hr/> 7,62,768

The inflation under this item is due to the purchase of machinery for Pali Leather Factory which is in course of construction, and of certain furniture made during the year.

A sum of Rs. 9,39,182 was laid out on the construction of this line *viz* 3,39,182 over and above the budget amount.

Shadipali Balotra Railway.

RECEIPTS.

Statement showing the amount of receipts under different heads for the year 1897-98.

No.	ITEMS.	Budget Estimate.		REALIZATIONS.						Increase of the actual realizations over the budget estimate.		Decrease of the actual realizations from the budget estimates.		Remarks.
				Actual receipts.		Adjustment.		Total.						
	ORDINARY.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
1	Hakumats ...	1,00,000	0 0	83,332	7 0	.....	.....	83,332	7 0	.....	.....	16,667	9 0	
2	Daribas or salt marts leased out to Government including royalty.	11,00,000	0 0	10,98,792	9 6	.....	.....	10,98,792	9 6	.....	.....	1,207	6 6	
3	Sales of the Darbar salt ...	5,00,000	0 0	5,14,290	15 0	.....	.....	5,14,290	15 0	14,290	15 0	.....	.....
4	Customs ...	11,25,000	0 0	10,97,996	1 9	.....	.....	10,97,996	1 9	.....	.....	27,003	14 3	
5	Jodhpur Kotwali ...	8,000	0 0	5,098	0 0	.....	.....	5,098	0 0	.....	.....	2,902	0 0	
6	Mints ...	17,000	0 0	22,398	8 0	.....	.....	22,398	8 0	5,398	8 0	.....	.....
7	Hawala ...	8,25,000	0 0	12,84,273	13 3	116	10 6	12,84,390	7 9	4,59,273	13 3	.....	.....
8	Rekh or tribute from Jagirdars	2,80,000	0 0	2,52,858	7 6	.....	.....	2,52,858	7 6	.....	.....	27,141	8 6	
9	Hukamnama or succession fees	1,00,000	0 0	96,126	5 0	.....	.....	96,126	5 0	.....	.....	3,873	11 0	
10	Stamps ...	1,00,000	0 0	1,13,280	0 0	.....	.....	1,13,280	0 0	13,280	0 0	.....	.....
11	Foujbal from Mallani ...	10,000	0 0	345	7 6	.....	.....	345	7 6	.....	.....	9,654	8 6	
12	Makrana or Marble quarries ...	10,000	0 0	10,533	0 0	.....	.....	10,533	0 0	533	0 0	.....	.....
13	Nazars ...	10,000	0 0	32,629	2 6	.....	.....	32,629	2 6	22,629	2 6	.....	.....
14	Court fees ...	15,000	0 0	7,804	5 0	.....	.....	7,804	5 0	.....	.....	7,195	11 0	
15	Deduction on account of absence without leave ...	7,000	0 0	8,852	6 0	.....	.....	8,852	6 0	1,852	6 0	.....	.....
16	Interest ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(1) Railway ...	6,00,000	0 0	7,00,000	0 0	.....	.....	7,00,000	0 0	1,00,000	0 0	.....	.....
	(2) Miscellaneous ...	5,000	0 0	3,964	8 6	.....	.....	3,964	8 6	.....	.....	1,035	7 6	
17	Rajasthan ...	2,000	0 0	1,401	0 0	.....	.....	1,401	0 0	.....	.....	599	0 0	
18	Exchange and Discount ...	1,000	0 0	4,557	2 3	.....	.....	4,557	2 3	3,557	2 3	.....	.....
19	Baddi receipts ...	1,000	0 0	195	4 3	.....	.....	195	4 3	.....	.....	804	11 9	
20	Jaswant Sagar ...	50,000	0 0	70,996	15 9	.....	.....	70,996	15 9	20,996	15 9	.....	.....
21	Miscellaneous ...	70,000	0 0	74,307	5 0	13	8 0	74,320	13 0	4,307	5 0	.....	.....
22	Nazarana ...	1,000	0 0	1,459	0 0	.....	.....	1,459	0 0	459	0 0	.....	.....
23	Patta fees ...	3,000	0 0	1,700	0 0	.....	.....	1,700	0 0	.....	.....	1,300	0 0	
24	Forests ...	20,600	0 0	27,804	9 3	.....	.....	27,804	9 3	7,204	9 3	.....	.....
25	Abkari Jagir and Hawala ...	75,000	0 0	84,676	6 0	.....	.....	84,676	6 0	9,676	6 0	.....	.....
	Total Ordinary ...	50,35,600	0 0	55,99,673	11 0	130	2 6	55,99,803	13 6	6,63,459	3 3	99,385	8 0	
	EXTRAORDINARY.													
	Commutation to cash ...	.....	.....	14,484	9 6	.....	.....	14,484	9 6	14,484	9 6	.....	.....
26	Collection of Boundary Expense	30,000	0 0	14,321	8 0	.....	.....	14,321	8 0	.....	.....	15,678	8 0	
27	Loans contracted ...	.....	.....	83,070	11 6	50,000	0 0	1,33,070	11 6	83,070	11 6	.....	.....
28	Loans recovered ...	.....	.....	34,630	14 0	16,130	11 0	50,761	9 0	34,630	14 0	.....	.....
29	Neota ...	.....	.....	90	0 0	.....	.....	90	0 0	90	0 0	.....	.....
30	Arrears of Mukadmats ...	9,000	0 0	10,048	3 0	.....	.....	10,048	3 0	1,048	3 0	.....	.....
31	Takrar Jama ...	.....	.....	1,30,436	1 3	1,01,218	5 0	2,31,654	6 3	1,30,436	1 3	.....	.....
	Total Extraordinary ...	39,000	0 0	2,96,060	4 3	1,67,349	8 0	4,63,409	12 3	2,72,738	11 9	15,678	8 0	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	50,74,600	0 0	58,95,733	15 3	1,67,479	10 0	60,63,213	9 9	9,36,197	15 0	1,15,064	0 0	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Statement showing the amount of disbursements under different heads for the year 1897-98.

Number.	Items.	Budget Estimate.		DISBURSEMENTS.						Increase of the actual disbursements over the budget estimate.		Decrease of the actual disbursements from the budget estimate.		Remarks.
				Actual disbursements.		Adjustments.		Total.						
	ORDINARY.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
1	Devasthan and Dharampura (Temples and charities)	38,000	0 0	35,783	11 0	.....	.....	35,783	11 0	.....	.....	2,216	5 0	
2	Khasa Rasoura or His Highness' Kitchen expenses	10,000	0 0	28,242	6 3	.....	.....	28,242	6 3	18,242	6 3	.....	.....
3	Abdar khana	8,000	0 0	12,600	15 9	.....	.....	12,600	15 9	4,600	15 9	.....	.....
4	Zargar khana	10,000	0 0	11,200	3 9	.....	.....	11,200	3 9	1,200	3 9	.....	.....
5	Kapranra kothar	12,000	0 0	47,881	9 3	.....	.....	47,881	9 3	35,881	9 3	.....	.....
6	Jail	60,000	0 0	35,875	3 0	.....	.....	35,875	3 0	.....	.....	24,124	13 0	
7	Arsenal (sileh khana)	6,000	0 0	729	11 9	.....	.....	729	11 9	.....	.....	5,270	4 3	
8	Ainra kothar and Bagar	2,75,000	0 0	3,54,734	13 6	.....	.....	3,54,734	13 6	79,734	13 6	.....	.....
9	Farash khana	8,000	0 0	4,444	11 9	373	8 0	4,818	3 9	.....	.....	3,555	4 3	
10	Khamara karkhana	15,000	0 0	8,940	4 9	.....	.....	8,940	4 9	.....	.....	6,059	11 3	
11	Kili khana	30,000	0 0	13,561	11 3	.....	.....	13,561	11 3	.....	.....	16,438	4 9	
12	Baggi khana	7,000	0 0	23,259	4 3	.....	.....	23,259	4 3	16,259	4 3	.....	.....
13	His Highness' pocket expenses	36,000	0 0	36,000	0 0	.....	.....	36,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Maharaj Col. Sir Paratap Singh's salary	60,000	0 0	61,800	0 0	.....	.....	61,800	0 0	1,800	0 0	.....	.....
15	Zanana Deodi	2,20,000	0 0	2,25,833	15 0	4,000	0 0	2,29,833	15 0	5,833	15 0	.....	.....
16	Stationary	30,000	0 0	18,953	5 3	.....	.....	18,953	5 3	.....	.....	11,046	10 9	
17	Teohar kharch (Festivals)	1,000	0 0	737	0 6	.....	.....	737	0 6	.....	.....	262	15 6	
18	Kiraya-bhara (Hire)	50,000	0 0	39,381	8 9	194	3 6	39,575	12 3	.....	.....	10,618	7 3	
19	Salaries (civil)	6,00,000	0 0	7,27,305	2 6	6 4	0 0	7,27,311	6 6	1,27,305	2 6	.....	.....
20	Military expenses	9,00,000	0 0	10,04,981	2 0	24,029	15 6	10,29,011	1 6	1,04,981	2 0	.....	.....
21	Inayat Kharch (gifts)	25,000	0 0	70,230	8 0	.....	.....	70,230	8 0	45,230	8 0	.....	.....
22	Motad kharch (Gifts to ordinary servants)	2,000	0 0	16	0 0	.....	.....	16	0 0	.....	.....	1,984	0 0	
23	Fort expenses	10,000	0 0	8,773	9 3	.....	.....	8,773	9 3	.....	.....	1,226	6 9	
24	Tribute to Government	2,23,000	0 0	2,23,000	0 0	.....	.....	2,23,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Gardens	30,000	0 0	30,556	11 3	.....	.....	30,456	11 3	556	11 3	.....	.....
26	Dispansaries	50,000	0 0	58,996	15 9	.....	.....	58,996	15 9	8,996	15 9	.....	.....
27	Stable	2,000	0 0	29,019	0 6	.....	.....	29,019	0 6	27,019	0 6	.....	.....
28	Gau khana	1,000	0 0	9,743	7 9	.....	.....	9,743	7 9	8,743	7 9	.....	.....
29	Rajasthan	25,000	0 0	46,415	2 6	560	0 0	46,975	2 6	21,415	2 6	.....	.....
30	Forests	50,000	0 0	54,844	8 6	.....	.....	54,844	8 6	4,844	8 6	.....	.....
31	Kharid kharch	50,000	0 0	1,71,465	2 6	558	2 0	1,72,023	4 6	1,21,465	2 6	.....	.....
32	Medicines	11,000	0 0	438	9 9	.....	.....	438	9 9	.....	.....	10,561	6 3	
33	Barud khana	2,000	0 0	408	7 9	.....	.....	408	7 9	.....	.....	1,591	8 3	
34	Kasid kharch (Postal)	4,000	0 0	4,341	4 9	.....	.....	4,341	4 9	341	4 9	.....	.....
35	Residency Panchayat awards	10,000	0 0	4,497	3 3	.....	.....	4,497	3 3	.....	.....	5,502	15 9	
36	Chhapar bandi	5,000	0 0	2,307	9 6	.....	.....	2,307	9 6	.....	.....	2,692	6 6	
37	Niwan kharch (wells)	2,000	0 0	538	10 6	.....	.....	538	10 6	.....	.....	1,461	5 6	
38	Exchange and discount	1,000	0 0	2,996	14 6	.....	.....	2,996	14 6	1,996	14 6	.....	.....
39	Bhela rakana (Mixed item)	.....	.....	1,827	12 9	.....	.....	1,827	12 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Public Instructions	60,000	0 0	45,967	9 0	150	0 0	46,117	9 0	.....	.....	14,032	7 0	
41	Settlement of Khalsa Baorios	5,000	0 0	2,258	14 9	.....	.....	2,258	14 9	.....	.....	2,741	1 3	
42	Reserve expenditure	50,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	0 0	
43	Kamtha kharch (Public works)	5,00,000	0 0	7,62,770	0 0	0	4 0	7,62,770	4 0	2,57,770	0 0	.....	.....
44	Safarkharch (travelling expenses)	50,000	0 0	1,05,711	3 3	35,978	4 0	1,41,689	7 3	55,711	3 3	.....	.....
45	Salt compensation to Jagirdars	50,000	0 0	39,747	9 6	.....	.....	39,747	9 6	.....	.....	10,252	6 6	
46	Miscellaneous	50,000	0 0	32,677	7 6	.....	.....	32,677	7 6	.....	.....	17,322	8 6	
47	Bajo kharch	5,000	0 0	3,608	12 3	.....	.....	3,608	12 3	.....	.....	1,391	3 9	
	Total Ordinary	3,58,9000	0 0	4,36,9530	9 3	6,5850	9 0	44 35,381	2	9,54,065	14 3	1,73,535	4 6	
	EXTRAORDINARY.													
48	Advanced as loan	.....	.....	93,658	9 9	16,130	11 0	1,09,789	4 9	93,658	9 9	.....	.....
49	Refunds	.....	.....	25,843	15 3	130	10 6	25,974	9 9	25,843	15 3	.....	.....
50	Shadipali Balotra construction	6,00,000	0 0	9,39,182	0 0	.....	.....	9,39,182	0 0	3,39,182	0 0	.....	.....
51	Settlement expenses	15,000	0 0	2,451	11 6	.....	.....	2,451	11 6	.....	.....	12,548	4 6	
52	His Highness' marriage expenses	.....	.....	4,271	5 9	.....	.....	4,271	5 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	Arrears of pay of civil and military establishments	10,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	0 0	
54	Interest and Discount	10,000	0 0	590	15 3	.....	.....	590	15 3	.....	.....	409	0 9	
55	Meywar, Jeysalmere and Marwar Boundary	2,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	0 0	
56	Hasteh Kharch	.....	.....	2,27,364	14 3	35,367	12 0	2,62,732	10 3	2,27,364	14 3	.....	.....
57	Debts Redeemed	25,000	0 0	89,929	1 0	50,000	0 0	1,39,929	1 0	64,929	1 0	.....	.....
58	Trevor Fair at Jodhpur	20,000	0 0	19,789	5 9	.....	.....	19,789	5 9	.....	.....	210	10 3	
59	Famine	1,00,000	0 0	13,512	5 9	.....	.....	13,512	5 9	.....	.....	86,487	10 3	
60	Payment of H. H. the late Maharaja's bills	2,00,000	0 0	1,36,761	7 9	.....	.....	1,36,761	7 9	.....	.....	63,238	8 3	
61	England trip of the Musahib ala	1,00,000	0 0	1,10,000	0 0	.....	.....	1,10,000	0 0	10,000	0 0	.....	.....
	Total Extraordinary	11,82,000	0 0	17,09,007	1 0	1,01,629	1 6	18,10,635	2 6	7,75,025	0 0	2,48,018	15 0	
	Grand Total	47,71,000	0 0	60,78,536	10 3	1,67,479	10 6	62,46,016	4 9	17,29,090	14 3	4,21,554	3 6	

CHAPTER XX.

Military Department.

SECTION I.

Personnel. There was no change in the personnel of the department.

Strength of the regular forces. The Regular military forces at the close of the calendar year mustered 4950 against 4883 of the previous year. The strength of the artillery remained the same; but that of the cavalry and infantry was slightly raised to meet the police requirements.

Irregular forces. The Irregulars furnish postal escorts and serve as police in the parganas, Thanas, Chowkis as also carriers of official messages.

At one horse per 100 rekh, the Darbar is entitled to 3963 Jagir horses; but the strength at the end of the year composed of as follows:—

Present	...	{ Cavalry ... 1,328 Infantry ... 226 }	15,54
Commuted to cash	...	...	188
Suspended on account of Hukamnama	...	...	94
Temporarily exempted from service...	...	...	962
Khawas Pasbans	...	...	47
Absent	...	...	1,118

Arms. The number of the guns remained the same as last year *viz* 121, of which 75 alone are serviceable.

The Artillery and Infantry carry Enfield Rifles with bayonets while the Cavalry is armed with carbines with bayonets.

The Irregular are armed with match-locks whereas the Irregular Infantry carry swords.

The Statemant given overleaf shows the distribution of the forces in order of Parganas.

PARGANA.				FORCES.				
				Ports.	POLICE.			Grand Total.
					Infantry.	Cavalry.	Total.	
Jalore ...	...	...	...	47	123	.....	123	170
Sanchoze	...	...	...	.....	125	3	128	128
Jaswantpura	...	...	...	.....	284	.....	284	284
Pali ...	...	...	...	.....	43	.....	43	43
Jaitaran	...	...	...	.....	56	.....	56	56
Merta ...	...	...	...	7	40	.....	40	47
Bilara ...	...	...	...	.....	48	1	49	49
Sojat ...	...	...	...	7	88	.....	88	95
Sambhar	...	...	...	.....	7	.....	7	7
Nawa ...	...	...	...	.....	24	8	32	32
Marote...	...	...	...	.....	33	7	40	40
Parbatsar	...	...	...	8	33	6	39	47
Nagore...	...	...	...	47	60	.....	60	107
Phalodi	...	...	...	14	25	10	35	49
Shoo ...	...	...	...	9	21	.....	21	30
Sankra	...	...	...	.....	8	.....	8	8
Shergurh	...	...	...	.....	11	16	27	27
Pachbhadra	...	...	...	.....	20	4	24	24
Sivana ...	...	...	...	25	26	13	39	64
Bali ...	...	...	...	35	265	.....	265	300
Desuri ...	...	...	...	22	111	.....	111	133
Didwana	...	...	...	14	40	21	61	75
Mallani	...	...	...	.....	46	107	153	153
Miscellaneous (Vakils)	...	...	...	.....	73	.....	73	73
Jodhpur	...	...	...	.....	232	62	294	294
Total ...				235	1,842	258	2,100	2,325
Sadar ...	...	...	...	256	1,150	11	1061	1,317
Grand total ...				3,483		269	.....	3,752

SECTION II.

Sardar Rissala.

Jubilee. The year under report was one of constant activity for the Regiments of Sardar Rissala. At the commencement of the financial year Maharaj Dhiraj Colonel Sir Pratap Singh, General Officer Commanding Sardar Rissala Brigade, with Thakur Hari Singh and Kunwar Dhokal Singh Commanding Officers of the two Regiments proceeded to England to attend the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress. The Benign Sovereign was graciously pleased to confer the Most Exalted order of the Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India on the General Officer Commanding as a mark of special honour. The University of Edinburgh too conferred the honorary degree of L. L. D. on him.

Field Service. Directly on his return from England the Maharaj made repeated applications to the Supreme Government for the mobilization of Sardar Rissala towards the N. W. Frontier of India. At first sanction was obtained for him to join General Ellis' staff with a field troop of Sardar Rissala and the special train carrying the field troop left Jodhpur on the 8th September 1897 within 9 hours of the receipt of the sanction. The two commanding officers also accompanied him to the frontier.

Soon after the departure of Sir Pratap Singh, one Regiment of Sardar Rissala received orders to move at once to Feerozpur. The Manager Jodhpore-Bickaneer Railway had kept the rolling stock in readiness in anticipation of the orders, and the Regiment fully equipped with its full compliments of transport animals, followers &c. left Jodhpur by special trains on 15th, 16th and 17th of September 1897, the first special left the station within 3 hours of the receipt of the notice.

After a short stay at Feerozpur, the Regiments proceeded to Rawalpindi on 7th and 8th October 1897 to wait there for orders to move to the field. The 2nd Regiment was also kept ready at Jodhpur for mobilization and the drill work was carried on steadily as usual.

After the Mohmand expedition came to an end, Maharaj Sir Pratap Singh joined General Lockharts Staff to take part in the Tirah campaign. Thakur Hari Singh remained with the Maharaj and Kunwar Dhokal Singh took the Command of the Regiment at Pindi, which was incorporated with the Reserve Brigade Tirah Expeditionary Field Force.

On 18th November 1897 a field troop under Rissaldar Bishan Singh marched from Pindi towards Frontier with the Reserve Brigade camels and remained on convoy duty between Bara and Lundi Kotal till 7th February 1898. Duffedar Magan Singh was killed on his way from Lundi Kotal to Jamrood. Another detachment was also sent out from Pindi to Peshawar under Jamedar Bhuri Khan, which remained on convoy duty with the transport Camels.

Maharaj Sir Pratap Singh received a slight bullet wound in the hand.

The Reserve Brigade having been broken up, the Rissala was ordered back to Jodhpur which left Pindi by 4 special trains on 20th and 22nd January 1898 arriving at Jodhpur on 24th and 26th January 1898.

The Brigadier General's order No. 230 dated 28th December 1897 regarding the conduct of Rissala at Pindi is quoted here :—

“As the Reserve Brigade is now being broken up, the Brigadier General Commanding wishes to place on record his appreciation of the conduct of the Jodhpur Lancers during the time the Regiment has been under his Command. Brigade General Macgregor considers the Regiment as excellent one; the discipline maintained throughout has been very good and all ranks have proved themselves keen and capable soldiers, and the Brigadier General hopes that the numerous field days in which the Regiment has taken part have afforded instruction to all (especially the field days with the XIth Hussars). The Brigadier General desires to thank Kunwar Dhokal Singh Commanding, and Squadron Commanders Maharaj Sher Singhji, Thakur Kishore Singhji Bhabut Singh and Bheron Singh for their services and sincerely hopes that the Regiment will see active service at no distant date.”

Major General C. J. Moorsom Commanding Rawaldindi District who inspected the Regiment on New Years' day spoke in very high terms of the efficiency of Rissala and wrote the following note to the Commanding Officer.

“I will be much obliged if you will do me the favor of expressing to your Officers and your Regiment my great pleasure at seeing you on parade this morning and my appreciation of the smart turn out and excellent marching post. I am proud to have so smart and so efficient a Cavalry Regiment under my Command.”

9 Officers and 81 non-Commissioned Officers and men and 69 followers are entitled to the Medals.

82 Mules were procured by the State during the year for transport and are kept ready for mobilization at the expense of the State.

A class of the Army signalling of Jodhpur Lancers was sent to Mhow in November 1897 to be inspected by the Assistant Inspector Army signalling Madras and Bombay.

Sawar Madhow Singh and Khim Singh passed the final examination of Veterinay School Ajmere and stood 1st and 3rd respectively out of 17 candidates.

Kunwar Dhokal Singh was promoted to the rank of Commanding Officer 2nd Regiment with an allowance of Rs. 800 per mensem, and Maharaj Sher Singhji was appointed as an Adjutant in his place.

Return showing the strength of Sardar Rissala 31st December 1897.

	Commandant.	Squadron Commanders.	Rissaldars.	Jemadars.	Koti Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Trumpeters.	Lance Duffadars.	Farriers.	Veterinary.	Sawars.	Total.	Horses.	Transport ponies.	Camels.	
Regiment I ...	1	4	8	8	8	47	16	45	16	1	445	599	626	280	20	
Regiment II ...	1	4	8	8	8	47	16	27	16	1	463	599	626	255	45	
Total ...	2	8	16	16	16	94	32	72	32	2	908	1,198	1,252	535	65	

CHAPTER XXI.*Education Department.*

P. Suraj Prakash M. A., continued to be the Principal of the College and the Superintendent of the Darbar Schools.

General.

The progress made during the year was satisfactory. The year under report was marked by the affiliation of the Jaswant college to the Allahabad University up to the standard of the B. A. Degree Examination as per Resolution of the Syndicate of the 8th January last.

The following additions were made to the Department during the year :—

An Anglo-Vernacular School was opened at Nawa, and Gymnasium was attached to the Jaswant College and Durbar High School for the physical training of the students, which is considered as a necessary adjunct of general education.

The total number of the pupils on the rolls of the various institutions at the end of the year was 1584, out of whom the number of the Mahajan children predominates. The following is a summary showing the castes of the pupils :—

Caste.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Brahman	... 446	... 40	... 486
Rajput	... 95	... 10	... 105
Mahajan	... 498	... 22	... 520
Kayastha	... 90	...	... 90
Mahomedan	... 145	...	... 145
Other castes	... 248	... 3	... 251
Total	... 1,510	... 75	... 1,677

The number of pupils studying English at the end of the year was 650, and the numbers of boys studying Sanskrit and Persian rose by 17 and 16 per cent respectively.

The following is a brief summary of the working of each institution:—

The number on the rolls of the college shows an increase of 5 students over 13 of the previous year. During the 5 years it has been in existence, the average attendance rose from 4 to 17.

Jaswant College.

The annexed table shows the number of boys in each class as compared with those of the previous year.

	1896-97	1897-98
3rd year class	... 4	... 5
2nd year class	... 6	... 6
1st year class	... 3	... 7
Total	... 13	... 18

The application for the affiliation of the college to the University of Calcutta having fallen through, the batch of the 4th year class consisting of 4 students could not be admitted to the B. A. Examination. The class consequently broke up, when 3 of them, seeing that the college was affiliated to the University of Allahabad, commenced the Allahabad course in the new 3rd year class in which there were already 2 students.

The result of the Intermediate Examination was very discouraging, owing, as it is reported, to the unusual severity of the English papers. Out of the 6 students that were sent up, two passed, both in the second division, who subsequently formed the later 3rd year class. They were replaced in the 2nd year class by the 2 students who were promoted from the 1st year class, so that the strength of this class remained unchanged.

The number of boys in the 1st year class was 7 against 3 of the preceding year.

The rolls of this school bore the names of 376 students at the close of last year, but in the course of the year under review the number dwindled down to 333—the falling off being almost entirely in the lower classes, and which is ascribed by the Superintendent to the establishment of 4 Anglo-Vernacular schools in the city, thereby circumscribing the sources from which the Durbar School used to draw its students.

Most of the boys in the Durbar School are from the Brahman class, next come Banias or Mahajans who have no special schools of their own.

Six students were sent up for the Entrance Examination, out of whom 4 passed. In the Middle Class Examination 4 out of 8 students came out successful.

The annual examinations of the other classes of the institution was conducted by the school teachers. The result was, generally speaking, pretty fair.

During the year a set of gymnastic apparatus, consisting of one sliding Horizontal Bar, one Parallel Bar and 4 pairs of Dumbbells, was supplied to the institution and a gymnastic teacher was appointed on a salary of Rs. 15 per mensem. Graduated physical exercises are made compulsory on all students. Exemption from performance of the more violent forms of exercise is granted to such students who apply for it to the Principal in person and satisfy him that they deserve exemption owing to their delicate health or constitution.

The teachers of this institution worked as usual. There is an increase in the number of scholars and the average daily attendance.

The work of the institution was pretty fair. There were 75 girls on the roll at the end of the year. Most of the girls are of the Brahman caste and some are Mahajans and Rajputs. But it is to be regretted that there is not a single girl belonging to the Kayastha community.

The Hewson's Girls school.

The number of the students in this institution was 5 against 6 of the preceding year, as one of them found employment elsewhere. The course of studies comprised of, Theoretical and Practical surveying, Drawing and Building Materials. In the final examination of this class, one out of five students was successful. The total amount of expenditure during the year was Rs 1,179/9/6.

The surveying class.

The year began with 7 students on the rolls and there were 8 new admissions during the year, out of the 15 students, 5 passed as signallers and were appointed in the Railway Telegraph Department and 4 found employment in other departments of the Darbar service. Of the rest two were discharged for absence without leave and one resigned his studentship so that the number on the roll at the end of the year was 3

The Telegraph Training class.

The number of the-Pargana schools underwent no change except that the Nawa vernacular School was raised to the status of an Anglo Vernacular school

Pargana School.

The progress of the Sojat, Jalore and Phalodi anglo vernacular schools is reported to be fair and the vernacular schools at Bilara, Bhiminal and Parbatsar exhibited some improvement.

Annual statistical return of the Educational

No.	Name of Institution..	Locality.	When establishment.	No. of PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.							Average daily attendance.	No. of PUPILS STUDYING EACH LANGUAGE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				
				Brahmin.	Rajput.	Mahajan.	Kayasth.	Mohammedan.	Other Castes.	Total.		English.	Hindi.	Sanskrit.	Urdu.	Persian.
	COLLEGE.															
1	Jaswant College ...	Jodhpore...	1893	13	1	...	2	...	2	18	17	18	...	2	...	2
	SCHOOLS.															
2	Darbar High School	" ...	1869	172	26	20	34	35	46	333	250	333	114	67	85	67
3	The Sanskrit School	" ...	1886	25	...	...	...	...	6	31	20	...	...	31	...	...
4	The Hewson's Girls' School ...	" ...	1888	40	10	22	...	...	3	76	53	...	75	...	...	...
5	The Hindi Pathshala	" ...	1869	58	18	7	6	9	21	119	96	...	119	...	...	...
6	Anglo-Vernacular School ...	Pali ...	1873	27	...	34	...	19	27	107	9.4	52	85	...	22	...
7	" ...	Sojat ...	1886	8	7	44	4	4	4	71	58	71	45	...	26	...
8	" ...	Nagore ...	1886	11	3	22	10	11	3	60	38	60	60	...	...	...
9	" ...	Jalore ...	1886	8	4	16	...	10	6	44	29	24	...	...	20	...
10	" ...	Falodi ...	1886	16	...	40	...	2	2	60	41	37	59	...	1	...
11	" ...	Merta ...	1886	8	...	4	3	1	2	18	16	17	7	...	4	7
12	" ...	Kharchi ...	1896	9	...	3	4	3	1	20	18	13	3	...	10	...
13	" ...	Nawa ...	1897	10	3	26	3	7	11	60	46	29	42	...	18	...
14	Vernacular School...	Jeytaran ...	1870	11	...	23	3	1	6	44	18	...	44	...	...	...
15	" ...	Shergarh...	1886	1	2	13	...	...	3	19	12	...	19	...	...	...
16	" ...	Sheo ...	1886	2	2	...	...	2	10	16	15	...	14	...	1	1
17	" ...	Bilara ...	1870	7	1	26	...	...	16	50	46	...	50	...	...	...
18	" ...	Bali ...	1870	4	24	2	4	2	16	52	44	...	42	...	10	...
19	" ...	Bhinmal ...	1886	8	1	43	1	...	2	55	49	...	55	...	...	...
20	" ...	Pachbhadra	1870	...	...	30	...	1	2	33	16	...	33	...	...	...
21	" ...	Parbatsar	1886	8	...	18	2	...	4	32	19	...	32	...	...	...
22	" ...	Deedwana	1886	10	1	1	2	3	...	17	13	...	17	...	...	...
23	" ...	Sambhar...	1870	1	1	...	4	29	5	40	37	...	...	...	29	11
24	" ...	Siwana ...	1870	3	65	1	...	...	8	77	50	...	77	...	...	...
25	" ...	Maroth ...	1870	19	10	...	3	3	3	38	31	...	38	...	...	...
26	" ...	Sanchores...	1880	2	28	1	2	3	12	48	36	...	36	...	...	...
27	" ...	Jaswantpura	1870	5	22	...	...	...	2	29	24	...	29	...	...	...
	Inspection charges...															

Institutions in Marwar for the official year 1897-98.

Receipts.			CHARGES.										Average annual cost of educating each pupil.			Remarks by the Inspector of schools during his tour of inspection.		
			Current.			Extra-ordinary.			Miscellaneous.			Total.						
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
24,230	2	0	23,103	2	0	1,127	0	0	...	...	...	24,230	2	0	90	13	9	
696	0	0	696	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	696	0	0	34	12	9	
2,556	0	0	2,400	0	0	156	0	0	...	...	...	2,556	6	0	48		3	
264	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	0	0	2	12	7	
786	0	0	786	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	786	0	0	8	11	8	The number of scholars rose but the average daily fell.
812	0	0	812	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	812	0	0	14	0	0	Progress indifferent.
636	0	0	636	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	636	0	0	16	11	9	The number of scholars and the average daily attendance show satisfactory improvement.
596	0	0	575	10	0	16	7	0	...	...	...	592	1	0	20	6	7	The number of scholars fell. Progress fair.
634	0	0	600	0	0	49	15	0	...	...	...	649	15	0	15	13	7	The strength has slightly improved.
671	0	0	671	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	671	0	0	41	5	0	Progress fair, strength and attendance but show some increase.
591	0	0	580	8	0	10	8	0	...	...	...	591	0	0	32	13	4	Progress fair, strength and attendance slightly fell.
476	0	0	476	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	476	0	0	10	5	6	Is a new institution. Shows no improvement
132	0	0	120	0	0	12	0	0	...	...	...	132	0	0	7	5	4	Shows very slow progress.
132	0	0	120	0	0	12	0	0	...	...	...	132	0	0	11	0	0	Average daily attendance fell. Progress indifferent.
132	0	0	120	0	0	12	0	0	...	...	...	132	0	0	8	12	9	Do.
156	0	0	144	0	0	12	0	0	...	...	...	150	0	0	3	6	3	Shows good improvement.
77	0	0	70	0	0	7	0	0	...	...	...	77	0	0	1	12	0	The average daily attendance fell.
132	0	0	120	0	0	12	0	0	...	...	...	132	0	0	2	11	7	Method of teaching satisfactory.
132	0	0	120	0	0	12	0	0	...	...	...	132	0	0	8	4	0	The average daily attendance fell.
132	0	0	120	0	0	12	0	0	...	...	...	132	0	0	6	15	2	The instruction has improved.
132	0	0	120	0	0	12	0	0	...	...	...	132	0	0	10	2	5	The number of pupils meagre considering its population.
132	0	0	120	0	0	12	0	0	...	...	...	132	0	0	3	9	0	The method of teaching systematic, but progress is slow.
132	0	0	120	0	0	12	0	0	...	...	...	132	0	0	2	10	2	Progress indifferent, average daily attendance rose.
132	0	0	120	0	0	12	0	0	...	...	...	132	0	0	4	4	1	Do.
132	0	0	120	0	0	12	0	0	...	...	...	132	0	0	3	10	8	Progress fair.
60	0	0	60	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	0	0	2	1	1	The strength and attendance fell.
964	13	9	964	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	964	13	9	...	...	...

SECTION II.

Nobles School.

Control. The work of the school was carried on steadily under the supervision of Mr. Bbikaji.

Strength. There were 19 students on the roll at the beginning of the year, out of whom five left the school and four joined it so that there were 18 boys in the school at the close of the year. The average age of the boys is 12 years.

There are 7 classes in the school. There were two boys in the first class who read the Entrance course. The second class consisted of one boy only. The 3rd had two. The 4th and 5th one boy each. The 6th comprised of three and the 7th of 8. The teaching staff includes 4 English and 2 Hindi teachers.

The annual examinations were conducted in December, the results on the whole were fair.

General. In April the school was removed from the Zanana Mahal to Sursagar.

The health of the students was very good and their behaviour and conduct excellent throughout the year.

The school had the honor of a visit from the Resident Western Rajputana who expressed his satisfaction with the management.

Expenditure. The total expenditure for 12 months from 1st January to 31st December 1897, exclusive of the pay of the teaching staff, is reported to be Rs 11,270-5-6 as under:—

Diet	...	...	Rs. 4,716 12 0
Clothing, &c.	...	...	„ 2,149 4 0
Miscellaneous	...	...	„ 1,546 7 0
Servants' wages	...	...	„ 2,857 14 6
Total	...	Rs. 11,270 5 6	

The average monthly expenses per boy is Rs 32.

The cost of the teaching staff, which aggregates to Rs 3,000 per annum was entirely paid by the Durbar.

CHAPTER XXII.

Marwar state Press.

Personnel.

creditably.

P. Niranjan Nath Manager Marwar State Press continued to superintend the department

There was a satisfactory increase of Rs. 5,504-13-3 under this head which amounted to Rs. 30,711-3-0 against Rs. 25,206-5-9 of the preceding year. The statement showing the income of the various departments is given below:—

English Job	{ Manager J. B. Railway ...	6,307-3-0	6,525-10-3
	{ Other departments of the Raj	6,541-8-9	5,097-14-0
	Hindi Job works ...	9,409-10-0	16,709-8-9
	Subscription to Marwar Gazette ...	2,139-12-3	2,020-3-9
	Miscellaneous (including fines and forfeitures) ...	808-3-9	357-14-3
		<hr/> 25,206-5-9	<hr/> 30,711-3-0

A sum of Rs. 5,305-10-3 was remitted to the Durbar Treasury against Rs. 4,908-14-9 of the preceding year which shows an increase of Rs. 396-11-6.

Remittance to Treasury.

Out of the present year's income, a sum of Rs. 20,238-7-0 was realized and Rs. 5,266-11-9 on account of the arrears of the past years, leaving Rs. 17,137-4-9 unrealized at the end of the year under report.

Income realized.

Besides the total amount of Rupees 9,117-9-0 drawn from the Treasury on account of the establishment charges, an extra sum of Rs. 1,006-6-3 was also received from the Treasury to defray the miscellaneous expenses of the department. If this sum of Rs. 1,006-6-3 be included, the aggregate amount of all the expenditure of the department would be as follows:—

Expenditure.

Printing papers ...	15,125-0-3
Printing materials and types ...	428-8-6
Pay for supernumerary hands and over-time allowance paid to employes ...	2,269-4-9
Contingencies and other miscellaneous items ...	1,714-11-3
Total ...	<hr/> 19,537-8-9

The first volume having approached completion, the publication of the 2nd volume was taken in hand and a total sum of Rs 2,036-15-0 was also drawn from the Treasury to meet the binding and other minor charges.

CHAPTER XXIII,

Post Offices.

The Imperial Postal system worked satisfactorily as usual. During the year under report new post offices were opened at Mundore, Bhatki, Mori, and Chanode, and letter boxes were placed at Mundiar, Roll, Mokalpore, Bursu, Kashilao, Panchwa, Dhankoli, and Minda.

The mail line between Samdari and Jalore was abolished, and a new route to Jalore was opened by establishing a new mail line from Pali to Takhtgurbh.

No mail robbery case was reported to have occurred during the year and the complaints regarding the escort arrangements were comparatively very few.

Service postage stamps were used in official correspondences as usual, and their cost for the year under report amounted to Rs. 915. The offenders in the comparatively few cases of the misuse of service stamps were duly punished.

CHAPTER XXIV,

SECTION I.

English Offices.

The duties connected with this office were conducted under the direct supervision of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur who carried on official correspondence with the Resident, the Manager Jodhpore-Bikaner Railway, the Residency Surgeon and other English Departments of the State, as usual.

The number of English correspondence received during the year was 2,590 including 467 summons, while those despatched from the office numbered 2,360 including 452 summons.

In addition to the above routine work, the audit of the Railway, Public Works and Municipality accounts as also the compilation of the Annual Administration Report was duly carried out.

The number of vernacular communications received and despatched was nearly the same as last year.

The charge of this office was held, as usual, by Rao Bahadur Pandit Sukhdeo Parshad B. A., who in addition to his other duties assisted the Secretary to the Musahib Ala in passing drafts of important nature. The work of auditing Forest accounts was regularly done in this office.

Secretary to Musahib Ala's office.

Judicial Secretary's office.

There were nearly 1,360 official communications received during the year, while 1,205 were despatched. The figures do not include demi-official correspondence, the number of which was comparatively larger than that of the previous year.

The Izlai Ghair Office.

SECTION II.

Pundit Dina Nath, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja held charge of this office.

The work connected with this office is to reply all references made by the Darbar Vakils stationed in the neighbouring Native States and the adjoining British territory, and also to execute the processes issued from the Courts outside Marwar for service on persons residing in Marwar, which are forwarded by the Secretariat office.

The memo given below gives the figures for work done during the year by this office :—

References replied	...	...	110
Processes executed	...	...	531
Miscellaneous	...	...	574

SECTION III.

Hazuri Daftar.

The charge of this office was, as usual, held by P. Narayan Sahai who promptly attended to the references made regarding the old records of the State.
